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The 1940 Handbook of
TREES - SHRUBS
and HARDY PLANTS

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PROTEA CYNAROIDES

For description, see page 43

HODGINS NURSERIES

PTY. LTD.

ESSENDON, W.5, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: FU 5270

Established 1892



HYDRANGEAS, IN THE NEW RED AND PINK SHADES

The set of seven varieties, one plant of each, for 12/6 ; larger plants, 21/-

For description, see pages 31, 32

A Handbook
of
TREES, SHRUBS
and
HARDY
PLANTS
for 1940



HODGINS NURSERIES

PTY . LTD.

Registered Office :

Moreland Road, ESSENDON, W, 5. VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: FU 5270

Established 1892

Special Notices and Terms of Business

ORDERS

should have distinctly written thereon in block letters, full name and address of the sender, together with advice as to the route by which goods are to be forwarded.

NEW CUSTOMERS.

From unknown correspondents we expect a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference to some Melbourne firm. Attention to this remark will prevent much disappointment and loss of time in correspondence. In remitting small amounts prior to receipt of Invoice, customers are requested to allow for packing and carriage, which will always be as moderate as possible.

PAYMENTS

may be made by Money Order (payable at Essendon), or by cheque (exchange must be added to country and interstate cheques). Small accounts may be paid by postal notes or stamps. All accounts are due nett within thirty days of date of Invoice.

ORDERS BY POST

receive our best attention, and customers unable to make a personal call may rely on obtaining plants selected with the greatest care.

TERMS OF SALE.

The greatest possible care is taken to ensure all orders being executed correctly, and every tree, plant, or shrub leaves our Nursery in perfect condition. We cannot, however, be held responsible for the productiveness of any plants, trees, or shrubs or other goods sent out, nor will we be responsible for failures, as we cannot be answerable for weather conditions or after-treatment.

COMPLAINTS.

We are most particular in growing and supplying all stock absolutely true to name. At the same time we accept no responsibility beyond replacing any item at fault, or making an allowance not exceeding the amount charged for that article or articles. No complaints or allowances can be entertained unless made within 14 days from date of Invoice.

DELIVERY.

All goods are delivered free to Wharfs, Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, after which our responsibility ceases, and goods travel at risk and expense of purchaser. We deliver free by motor weekly to all inner suburbs, and shall be pleased to make special arrangements for delivering large orders anywhere.

DESPATCH.

All orders are despatched as soon as possible, on receipt, and should any delay necessarily occur, clients will be advised at once. Promptness in the despatch of orders is always observed.

In the interests of our clients we refrain from despatching plants, bulbs, etc., except during the recognised period for removal.

Orders received during unsuitable times for lifting or planting shall be booked for delivery at the proper season, and clients advised accordingly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We are very grateful to our numerous customers who kindly recommend our plants to their friends. We shall be glad to forward copies of our catalogues upon receipt of their name and address.

VISITORS

are invited to call at our Essendon Nursery to satisfy themselves of the good quality of our stocks.

Our Essendon Nursery is situated in Moreland Road, directly opposite the new gas holder of the Metropolitan Gas Co.

Please address all communications to—

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.

Moreland Road, Essendon, W.5.,

Phone: FU 5270.

Victoria.

On country orders, packing and freight are extra.

Arrangement of this Handbook

Sectional Index

For quick reference the pages on which the various sections of this catalogue can be found are given here.

For complete detailed index, refer to the end of this book.

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Alpine and Rock Garden Plants	91-98
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Trees and Shrubs	5-55

PRICES :

Most items in this handbook have two or more prices in the right-hand column after the description of each plant.

The price in the **First Column** is for the ordinary planting size, plants generally grown in 5-inch pots.

The price in the **Second Column** is for advanced plants generally grown in 8-inch pots, and large enough to give early results.

Where a **Third Price** is given it refers to large advanced plants usually grown in tins or drums, and such as will make an immediate effect.

To our Trade Customers

This detailed Catalogue is issued exclusively for our own Retail trade, and whilst we will always do our utmost to oblige wholesale clients, we wish it distinctly understood that numerous items in this handbook are grown in quantities sufficient only for the requirements of our own Retail clients.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Please use the order sheet enclosed with this catalogue, and write name and address very plainly in **BLOCK LETTERS**.

Address all Correspondence

Hodgins Nurseries Pty. Ltd.

Moreland Road, Essendon, W.5, Victoria

Phone: FU 5270

Established 1892

With the issue of this, our 1940 Catalogue, we wish to notify our clients that all previous Catalogues and quotations are hereby cancelled.

Trees And Shrubs



These are a special feature of this Nursery, and new and rare varieties are being continually added to our collection.

The hardiness of Trees and Shrubs is largely dependent upon locality and altitude. We have endeavoured, in the following pages, to sound a note of warning in instances where varieties are tender.

The heights mentioned in the descriptions refer to the height the shrub or tree will ultimately attain, and not, of course, to the size of the plant that will be received from the Nursery.

All plants are grown in pots for planting at any time, with the exception of a few items mentioned as available only during the Winter months.

Advanced plants, where quoted, are specially-developed plants that have been grown-on in tins, for the purpose of making an immediate effect when planted.

See page 3 for explanation of prices.

Acacia—The Wattle

Leguminosae.

The Acacias are well-known native shrubs and small trees with handsome foliage and attractive flowers, in most cases produced during the Winter months. They are mostly short lived, and are greatly benefited by cutting back directly after flowering.

Baileyana. —Cootamundra Wattle. Foliage glaucous, flowering in June; one of the first to open; 15 to 20 feet	1/3
buxifolia. —The Box-leaved Wattle. A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with most attractive flowers	1/3
cultriformis. —Knife-leaved Wattle. Shrubby variety with bright orange flowers; 6 feet	1/3
dealbata. —Silver Wattle. Large-growing variety with silver foliage and bright golden flowers; 15 feet	1/3
decora. —Graceful Wattle. A dwarf, compact variety, with bright flowers; 4 feet	1/3
decurrens. —The Black Wattle. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, flowers pale yellow	1/3
elata. —Pepper-tree Wattle. Large-growing tree with handsome foliage and pale flowers; 20 to 30 feet	1/3
floribunda. —Many-flowered Wattle. A fine large-growing shrub with attractive foliage and flowers; 10 feet	1/3
longifolia. —Coast Wattle. A spreading shrub, very suitable for coastal planting; 6 to 8 feet	1/3
melanoxylon. —Blackwood Tree. Fine timber tree; 40 to 60 feet.	1/3
myrtifolia. —The Myrtle-leaved Wattle. A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, very attractive in flower and foliage	1/3
normalis. —Queen Wattle. The most attractive of all. Opens its rich golden blossom as the Cootamundra finishes; 15 to 20 feet.	1/3
podalyriaefolia. —Mount Morgan Wattle. A beautiful variety with silvery foliage and bright golden flowers. Early flowering	1/3
prominens. —Golden-rain Wattle. A large attractive shrub of 10 to 12 feet	1/3
pruinosa. —Mottle-stemmed Wattle. A large-growing variety of very rapid growth	1/3
pycnantha. —Golden Wattle. The well-known variety with large golden flowers and leathery foliage. Grows best in poor, hungry soil; 20 feet	1/3
saligna. —Willow Wattle. A small tree of 15 feet, with rich flowers and attractive weeping branches	1/3
spectabilis. —The Mudgee Wattle. Shrub of 8 to 10 feet, free flowering with bright gold flowers	1/3

OUR SELECTION of 12 GOOD ACACIAS for 12/-.

ABELIA.

CHINA.

Caprifoliaceae.

The Abelias are amongst the most serviceable of dwarf evergreen shrubs, with bright foliage and masses of small bignonia-like flowers produced in Spring, Summer, and Autumn. The flowers are encased in bracts, which persist after the flowers have fallen and enhance the beauty of the shrub. Very hardy in all situations.

chinensis (syn. <i>rupestris</i>).—Rose and white; 3 feet	1/6-3/6
longituba (syn. <i>Schumannii</i>).—A most attractive species with soft rose lilac flowers. One of the best Summer-flowering shrubs we have; 3 feet	2/--3/6

ABIES (Picea).

Coniferae.

Large-growing Conifers of pyramidal habit with whorled spreading branches. They succeed best in cool, humid climates.

alba. —The Silver Fir. A tree of 100 feet or more, with handsome silvery-grey foliage	5/-
pungens Kosteriana. —The Colorado Blue Spruce. A magnificent variety with rich silvery-blue foliage. One of the most conspicuous trees in any plantation	7/6
Douglasii (<i>Pseudotsuga Douglasii</i>).—The well-known Oregon Pine. A handsome tree, growing to 100 feet or more in suitable localities.	3/6-5/--7/6

Prices in second and third columns are for advanced plants

TREES AND SHRUBS.

ABUTILON—The Chinese Lantern.

Malvaceae.

The Abutilons are hardy, rapid-growing evergreen shrubs with large bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Some varieties have very attractive foliage. They thrive in almost any situation or soil. Cut hard back in early Spring. If allowed to remain unpruned Abutilons are apt to become very woody and lose their usefulness.

<i>aureum variegatum</i> .—Foliage spotted and splashed with golden yellow; 4 feet	1/6
<i>Boule de Neige</i> .—Pure snow white; 4 feet	1/6
<i>Emperor</i> .—Bright rich red; 4 feet	1/6
<i>Savitzii</i> .—Foliage variegated green and white, very effective; 2 feet	1/6
<i>Vexillarium variegatum</i> (megapotamicum).—Dwarf prostrate growth. Foliage variegated with gold; flowers crimson, edged with yellow	1/6

Acer—The Maple

Sapindaceae.

The Maples are hardy ornamental trees or shrubs with handsome foliage, all very suitable for cool mountainous districts, where the foliage assumes very brilliant colour before falling in Autumn. The variegated forms of *Negundo* are quite suitable for local planting, the foliage standing the heat of Summer even in the most exposed positions.

<i>Negundo</i> (syn. <i>Negundo aceroides</i>).—The green ash-leaved Maple. A fine tree of 20 feet or more, with large, three-lobed foliage, turning bright yellow in Autumn	3/6-5/-7/6
<i>Negundo argenteo variegatum</i> .—Rich green leaves, bordered and marked silvery white. Most useful for colour effects and to break dull backgrounds; 12 to 15 feet	3/6
<i>Negundo aureo variegatum</i> .—Beautiful green and golden variegated foliage, retaining its colour till Autumn. One of the most conspicuous plants we have. An ideal small tree for a lawn specimen	3/6-5/-7/6
<i>palmatum</i> (syn. <i>A. polymorphum</i>).—Japanese Maple. Foliage green in Summer, turning in Autumn to rich crimson and bronze shades; 10 feet	2/-3/6-5/-
<i>palmatum atropurpureum</i> .—Dark purple foliage in Spring and Summer, turning purplish crimson in Autumn; 6 feet	5/-
<i>platanoides</i> .—Norway Maple. One of the most handsome and hardiest of the large-growing Maples. Large green foliage, turning orange and yellow in Autumn; 20 to 30 feet	— 3/6-5/-
<i>platanoides Drummondii</i> .—A distinct variety with its large handsome foliage bordered with creamy yellow. Most attractive in Spring	— 7/6
<i>platanoides purpurea</i> .—A most attractive variety which retains its rich purplish colour throughout the season	— 7/6
<i>pseudo-platanus</i> .—Sycamore. Handsome large foliage, dark green above and glaucous beneath. A large tree of 30 feet or more	3/6
<i>saccharum</i> .—The Canadian Sugar Maple. Handsome large palmate leaves, turning to yellow shades in Autumn. A large pyramidal tree	3/6-5/-7/6
<i>virginianum</i> (syn. <i>dasycarpum</i>).—The Silver Maple of America. A fast-growing tree with deep green foliage which has an attractive silvery reverse. In early Spring the small rose-tinted flowers which clothe the leafless branches give a unique effect	3/6-5/-7/6

ACMENA—see *Engenia*, page 23.

AESCULUS—The European Horse Chestnut.

Sapindaceae.

The Horse Chestnuts are large-growing deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage and shown flowers in early Spring. They make fine specimens in cool districts. The large seeds are not edible.

<i>hippocastanum</i> .—Flowers white; 30 feet	3/6
<i>rubicunda</i> .—Pink flowers; 30 feet	3/6

Maples are handsome trees in all seasons.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AGATHAEA —Blue Marguerite.		SOUTH AFRICA.	Compositae.
coelestis.—A neat, compact evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing throughout the year masses of small, daisy-like flowers. Very hardy in most situations			1/6
AGATHIS.		AUSTRALASIA.	Coniferae.
robusta.—The Queensland Kauri Pine. A tall, erect tree of 50 to 60 feet with broad attractive foliage. Very handsome as a specimen			2/6
AGONIS —The Willow Myrtle of West Australia.			Myrtaceae.
flexuosa.—A large evergreen tree of 30 feet or more. Very suitable for hot, dry districts. Its fine weeping habit is much admired, as also are the young leaves, which at first are tinged with crimson			1/6
ALOYSIA —Lippia.—Lemon-scented Verbena.		CHILI.	Verbenaceae.
citriodora.—A hardy deciduous shrub of 6 feet with sweetly lemon-scented foliage and masses of pale greyish-purple flowers in Summer. For best results, prune hard back in Winter ..			2/-
AMELANCHIER —American June-berry or Snowy Mespilus.			Rosaceae.
canadensis (syn. A. botryapium).—A remarkable and very beautiful flowering tree. During Spring it is covered with myriads of small white flowers. Its Autumn beauty is almost as striking, the foliage changing to rich soft red; fruit crimson, and ripening in Winter time			2/6
AMYGDALUS —Flowering Almonds.—See Prunus, page 43.			
ANDROMEDA (syn. Leucothoe and Pieris).			Ericaceae.
The Andromedas are small, bushy, evergreen, shrubs not exceeding 4 feet, with handsome foliage and beautiful lily of the valley-like flowers. They succeed like Rhododendrons and Azaleas in half shade, and require to be kept moist during the Summer months.			
calyculata nana.—The Dwarf Leather Leaf. A very dwarf evergreen with small laurel-like foliage, producing in late Spring leafy racemes of white heath-like flowers; 1 foot			3/6
japonica (Pieris japonica).—Evergreen, bushy habit; flowers in pendulous racemes; 3 feet			5/-
polifolia.—The Bog Rosemary. A charming dwarf shrub of 1 foot with distinct narrow glaucous foliage, and clusters of bell-shaped pink flowers in Summer			3/6
speciosa (syn. Zenobia pulverulenta).—A dwarf, hardy, deciduous shrub of 2 to 3 feet. In Summer covered with trusses of milky-white flowers with brown anthers. In Autumn the foliage colours beautifully			3/6
ANGOPHORA —The Native Gum Myrtle.			Myrtaceae.
Hardy evergreen trees closely related to the Eucalypts, which they resemble in growth and habit. They make fine shelter trees.			
lanceolata.—A tree of 50 to 60 feet, with white flowers			1/6
ARAUCARIA.			Pinaceae.
Large-growing, distinct, and attractive trees, with regularly whorled branches. Most suitable for specimens or avenue planting.			
Bidwillii.—The Bunya Bunya Pine of Queensland. A stately tree of 60 feet or more. A good tree for seaside planting ..			2/6
Cookii.—An attractive species, similar to the Norfolk Island Pine in habit			3/6
Cunninghamii.—The Hoop Pine of Queensland. A fine timber tree of 80 to 100 feet			2/6
excelsa.—Norfolk Island Pine. A tree of 70 to 100 feet; very regular in its growth. Thriving best close to the sea. A most attractive specimen			2/-
Imbricata.—Chili Pine or Monkey Puzzle. A slow-growing tree of 20 to 30 feet. A distinct specimen for cool mountainous districts			3/6

Advanced plants make immediate effect.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

ARBUTUS—Strawberry Tree.

Ericaceae.

The Arbutuses are large, evergreen, woody shrubs or small trees of 12 to 15 feet, with attractive bell-like flowers in Winter, followed by ornamental strawberry-like fruits which colour brightly in Autumn. They are suitable for general planting.

Unedo.—The Irish Strawberry Tree. Flowers creamy white, fruit scarlet

1/6-3/6

ARDISIA.

CHINA.

Myrsinaceae.

crenulata.—A dwarf, evergreen shrub suited only for growing in a bush or glass house. Attractive laurel-like foliage and in Winter masses of red berries, which persist for almost a year ; 2 feet

2/6

ASH—English—see *Fraxinus*, page 27.

ASH—Mountain—see *Pyrus Aucuparia*, page 46.

AUCUBA—Japanese Laurel.

JAPAN.

Cornaceae.

The Aucubas are evergreen shrubs grown for their large ornamental foliage. They require to be grown in moist situations in half shade. They are also adapted for growing in ferneries either in pots or planted out.

japonica aurea marginata.—Leaves broadly margined with gold. 2/6

japonica aurea variegata.—Leaves spotted and blotched with gold

2/6-3/6

AUDIBERTIA.

COLUMBIA.

Labiatae.

incana.—A very hardy evergreen thriving in common soil, valued highly because of its free-flowering habit in the Winter time, when the small shrub is covered with dainty blue salvia-like flowers

2/-

AZALEAS.

JAPAN.

Ericaceae.

The Azaleas are hardy, fibrous-rooted, small-growing shrubs. They require to be grown in cool moisture-holding soils free from lime. In late Winter and Spring they are covered with masses of gorgeously coloured flowers. Botanically, these plants are grouped with *Rhododendrons*.

indica.—We have a choice selection of both double and single flowered varieties of these desirable plants in their many and varied colourings

2/-

Kurume.—A dwarf small-flowered type from Japan, covered in early Spring with countless flowers ; very showy and attractive . .

2/6

Mollis.—(Named hybrids.) We have a fine selection of these in their various shadings of orange, yellow, and red

5/-

AZARA.

CHILI.

Flacourtiaceae.

microphylla.—A conspicuous evergreen shrub or small tree of 8 to 12 feet. Graceful habit, the branches being covered with glossy green box-like foliage. The flowers are yellow, very small, and fragrant

2/6

BAECKIA.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

virgata.—The Twiggy Willi-Willi Bush. An evergreen shrub or small tree of 4 to 6 feet, with dainty white flowers in the Spring time. It grows and thrives in almost any soil or situation . .

2/-

BAMBUSA—The Bamboo.

ASIA.

Gramineae.

These attractive, easily grown plants add a distinctive touch to any garden. They are of free, rapid growth, thriving in any deep soil with plenty of moisture.

Arundinaria gracilis.—A slender variety of 8 to 10 feet ; very graceful ; deep green foliage

3/6

Arundinaria Hookeriana.—A very beautiful species, the large glaucous stems attain a great height

3/6

Arundinaria japonica (metake).—A very hardy spreading variety that grows freely in any situation, forming dense clumps 6 to 10 feet high

3/6

Bambusa glaucescens.—A dwarf variety of 4 to 5 feet, with fine cane-like stems and small ornamental foliage. Very hardy . .

3/6

Advanced plants are grown in tins for summer planting.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

BANKSIA. **THE NATIVE HONEYSUCKLE TREE.** Proteaceae.

The Banksias are attractive evergreen shrubs and small trees, thriving in well-drained soils, especially near the coast. The large cone-like flowers are most distinctive, as also is the handsome serrated foliage.

collina.—The Hairpin Honeysuckle. Flowers yellow, with black anthers. Foliage yellowish; 6 to 8 feet 2/—3/6

BAUERA—The Victorian Wire Scrub. Saxifrageae.

sessiliflora.—An attractive native shrub that thrives in moist situations. The small foliage clusters closely on the branches, which in Spring are covered with masses of purple flowers with a distinctive black eye; 4 feet 2/6

BEECH TREE.—See Fagus, page 26.

BENTHAMIA fragifera.—See Cornus capitata, page 15.

Berberis—The Barberry

S. AMERICA AND ASIA. Berberidaceae.

The Barberries are hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 2 to 6 feet. All varieties are spiny and produce yellow or orange flowers in Spring or Summer, followed by attractive berries of orange, red, dark blue, or nearly black shades. Most varieties assume brilliant Autumn tints, and are worth growing for this effect alone. They grow and thrive in any soil or situation, but fruit and colour best in the higher hill districts.

Coryi.—A most attractive semi-deciduous variety producing quantities of coral-red berries even on quite young plants. In Autumn the foliage colours most brilliantly 2/—3/6

Darwinii.—One of the best evergreen shrubs with small dark glossy foliage, clustered with rich orange flowers in Spring; 5 to 6 feet. This variety forms a fine hedge for cool districts 1/6—3/6

Fortunei.—An erect-growing evergreen variety, with large pinnate foliage. Yellow flowers produced in Autumn; 4 to 5 feet 2/6—3/6

Sargentiana.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet with large elegant dark-green leaves, turning bronze and scarlet in Autumn and Winter. Pale yellow flowers followed by large black attractive fruit. Large rigid ivory-white spines 2/—3/6

Thunbergii.—A compact, bushy deciduous shrub of 4 feet, lovely in Spring when decked with long-hanging yellow flowers, and magnificent in Autumn when the foliage and berries turn scarlet. 1/6—3/6

Thunbergii atropurpurea.—This most attractive shrub has more than justified the opinion we formed when introducing it to Australian gardens some five years ago. Of compact, dwarf habit, it is an ideal subject either planted as a single shrub or in clumps, beds, or as a permanent hedge. The foliage, when first appearing in Spring, is deep purple-red, as dark as the Persian Plum at its best. This colouring is maintained right through Summer, and in late Autumn turns to rich crimson with shadings of orange. Requires to be planted in the open sunlight, otherwise the colouring is not as effective; 3 to 3½ feet 1/6—3/6—5/-

vulgaris.—The Common Barberry. A large-growing deciduous variety. Flowers yellow in Spring, followed by brilliant orange-red berries; 6 feet 1/6—3/6

vulgaris purpurea.—A conspicuous variety, with deep purple foliage during Spring and Summer, turning crimson in Autumn. Berries purplish. We recommend this as one of the most distinct foliage shrubs we have; 5 to 6 feet 1/6—3/6

Wilsonae.—A new variety from China, of low-spreading, semi-deciduous, free-branching habit, clothed with neat leaves and needle-like spines. Flowers yellow, followed by dense crops of berries, which at first are cream, deepening to pink and finally to coral red. The foliage colours beautifully in late Autumn; 2 to 2½ feet 1/6—3/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD BERBERIS for 7/6.

Coloured berries are just as attractive as flowers.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

BETULA.

BRITAIN.

Betulaceae.

alba.—The Silver Bark Birch. An ornamental and graceful, hardy deciduous tree of 30 feet, with small poplar-like foliage, which turns bright yellow in Autumn. The tree derives its name from the smooth white bark, which is most conspicuous and attractive. makes a delightful specimen in cool districts

3/6-5/-7/6

BORONIA.

AUSTRALIA.

Rutaceae.

megastigma.—The Sweet-scented Boronia. A well-known hardy, compact bushy plant, flowering profusely in early Spring. The brown and yellow flowers are strongly perfumed. Prefers an open situation in freshly broken soil, and must be cut hard back during, or soon after, the flowering period

2/-

BOUARDIA.

The Bouvardias are small, shrubby plants, producing masses of attractive flowers in Summer and Autumn. They are usually cut hard back by the frosts in Winter, but sprout again in early Spring. They require very rich, well-cultivated soil, to do well.

Humboldtii.—Pure white large tubular flowers, very richly perfumed

1/6

BRACHYCHITON.—See Sterculia, page 50.

BRACHYSEMA—The Swan River Pea Bush. AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

lanceolatum.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed situations

2/-

BROWALLIA (Streptosolen).

S. AMERICA.

Solanaceae.

Jamiesonii.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing in Summer attractive orange flowers. Requires a warm situation and protection from frosts

2/-

BRUGMANSIA (Datura).

PERU.

Solanaceae.

Soft-leaved, tender shrubs with large trumpet flowers, opening in Autumn and Winter. They require protection from frosts until established.

Knightii.—Large, semi-double white; 5 to 6 feet

2/-

sanguinea.—A dwarf variety of 4 feet, with orange-red flowers

2/6

BRUNFELSIA (Franciscea).

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Solanaceae.

latifolia.—A most attractive evergreen free-flowering shrub of 5 feet, that will thrive in any warm situation. The beautiful flowers produced in Summer are clear blue, changing with age to white

2/-

BUDDLEIA.

Loganiaceae.

The Buddleias are evergreen rapid-growing shrubs, generally of about 5 to 8 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers during Spring and Summer. They are quite hardy, and thrive in any soil or situation. They require hard cutting occasionally to keep them shapely. The Buddleias are all very suitable for seaside planting.

alternifolia.—A distinct variety producing its delicate, sweetly-scented rosy-mauve flowers in Spring, clustered on the upper side of the branches and not in panicles as in other varieties. A fine vigorous shrub of about 6 feet

2/-

Colvillei.—A rare Himalayan species of great beauty. A strong grower with silvery-grey foliage and large bell-shaped bright rose-pink flowers, resembling a pentstemon. Summer flowering. A most desirable plant; 6 feet

2/6

This variety does not flower until well established.

globosa.—A distinct hardy variety, with attractive orange ball-like flowers in Spring; 6 feet

1/6

We deliver free to the suburbs once a week.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

BUDDLEIA—continued.

- salviifolia.**—A most conspicuous Winter-flowering shrub. Very rapid grower. Dense heads of pale lilac highly-scented flowers freely produced during the dull Winter months; 5 to 6 feet .. 1/6
- variabilis Veitchiana.**—Dense spikes of lilac flowers, with orange eye. Very rapid and strong grower; 6 feet .. 1/6

BUXUS—The Box Tree.

Euphorbiaceae.

The Box Trees are evergreen shrubs of rather slow growth, with small shining foliage, and inconspicuous flowers. They make useful dense shrubs that can be trimmed or cut to any shape required. They require a cool, moist soil for best results.

- sempervirens arborescens.**—The Tree Box. A tall growing variety of 4 to 6 feet, with oval glossy foliage .. 3/6
- sempervirens Pyramids.**—Trimmed specimens; 30 inches high. 12/6
- sempervirens variegata.**—A distinct silver variegated form, growing to about 3 feet. Of neat compact habit .. 3/6

CALCEOLARIA—The Slipper Wort.

PERU.

Scrophulariaceae.

The shrubby Calceolarias are dwarf branching plants of about 2 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers in early Spring. They require to be grown in half shade and cut back soon after flowering.

- violacea.**—Clear mauve, with violet and yellow spots .. 2/-

CALLICARPA.

CHINA.

Verbenaceae.

Erect deciduous free-growing shrubs with lance-shaped foliage. The flowers, which are rather inconspicuous, are produced in small bunches from the axils of the leaves; these are followed by deep violet and purple berries, which appear like bunches of currants and hang for some time after the foliage has fallen.

- Giraldiana.**—Deep violet berries, very decorative; 6 feet .. 2/6
- purpurea.**—Deep purplish berries. Foliage tinged purple in Spring; 5 feet .. 2/6

CALLISTEMON—Native Bottle Brush.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

The Callistemons are very hardy evergreen shrubs, thriving in the most exposed situations. In Spring their attractive bottle-brush-like flowers of rich colouring are much admired.

- coccineus.**—Rich dazzling scarlet; 6 feet .. 1/6-3/6
- lanceolatus** (syn. *citrinus*).—Rich crimson, very free flowering, and hardy; 5 to 6 feet .. 1/6-3/6
- pallidus.**—Bright yellow; very attractive; 10 to 12 feet .. 2/6
- speciosus.**—Flowers rich red, large and showy; 5 to 6 feet .. 2/6-5/-

CALLITRIS (syn. *Frenela*).—Native Cypress Pine.

Pinaceae.

Attractive symmetrical small trees, with dense foliage. They are amongst the hardiest of Conifers, and thrive in poor, arid soils where other trees fail.

- cupressiformis.**—The Victorian Pine; 20 feet .. 1/6-3/6

CALODENDRON—The Cape Chestnut.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Rutaceae.

- capensis.**—One of the most attractive and useful flowering trees, of 20 to 30 feet or more. Can be recommended where a distinct specimen is required. Throughout the year its luxuriant foliage is much admired, and in Spring large panicles of flesh-coloured flowers add to its beauty. .. 2/6-3/6

CALYCANTHUS—The Flowering Allspice. N. AMERICA. Calycanthaceae.

The Calycanthus are deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, opening their deliciously fragrant flowers in Winter before the leaves appear. They are hardy and grow in almost any well-drained and somewhat rich soil, either in shady or sunny positions.

- floridus.**—Carolina Allspice. Flowers are reddish-brown, with rich aromatic fragrance .. 2/6-3/6
- praecox** (*Chimonanthus fragrans*).—Flowers yellow, with brown marking, deliciously fragrant .. 2/6-5/-

CALYTHRIX—The Fringe Myrtle.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

Bushy heath-like shrubs covered in early Spring with masses of starry flowers. They thrive in any loose soil, but resent root disturbance or strong manures.

- Sullivanii.**—White flowers turning to blush with age; 4 feet .. 2/-

Plant with your mind on the future.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- CAMELLIA.** ASIA. Ternstroemiaceae.
Well-known free-flowering evergreens, producing their attractive blooms in late Winter and Spring. They are quite hardy, and do best in a cool moist situation.
- japonica.**—We can offer many choice varieties, with double flowers, and in all colours, including crimson, scarlet, rose, cerise, flesh, and white 3/6
- Sasanqua.**—The Japanese Winter-flowering Camellia. Very effective, with small foliage and single deep pink flowers, with yellow stamens in midwinter 3/6-5/-
- Sasanqua Hiryu.**—The richest coloured variety of these Japanese Winter-flowering Camellias, producing in late Autumn and Winter masses of frilled, semi-double rosy-crimson flowers, which are sweetly perfumed. Very hardy 5/-7/6
- Sasanqua Snowflake.**—A beautiful variety of dwarf growth, covered in Winter with masses of semi-double white flowers with yellow anthers 3/6
- The Czar.**—Large massive single carmine rose flowers with a mass of golden stamens in centre. The finest of all Camellias. Young plants 10/6
- CAMPHORA officinarum**—The Camphor Tree.—See *Cinnamomum camphora*, page 14.
- CANTUA.** PERU. Polemoniaceae.
dependens (*C. buxifolia*).—A hardy much-branched shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep rose-pink, fuchsia-like flowers produced in pendulous racemes in Winter. Of somewhat straggling nature, it requires the support of a stout stake, or can be trained as a semi-climber against a fence or wall 2/-
- CARYOPTERIS**—The Blue Spiræa. CHINA. Verbenaceae.
mastacanthus (*incana*).—A hardy deciduous shrub of 3 feet, with silvery-grey foliage covered through Summer and Autumn with neat spikes of bright blue spiræa-like flowers. Grows anywhere. 1/6
- Tangutica.**—A dwarf variety of 2 feet, with deeper blue flowers than *mastacanthus* 2/-
- CASSIA**—The Senna Bush. AMERICA. Leguminosae.
Quick-growing, large evergreen shrubs with attractive pinnate foliage, and showy flowers which open in Winter and early Spring, and on that account are most acceptable. The plants, when established, require cutting hard back after flowering, otherwise they become very woody.
- Candolliana.**—Bright golden yellow ; 6 feet 2/-3/6
- tomentosa.**—Rich yellow ; 8 to 10 feet 2/-
- CASUARINA**—The Australian She-Oak. Casuarinaceae.
quadrivalvis (*syn. stricta*).—Odd slender-branched leafless tree with small red flowers. A quick-growing Australian tree for an exposed position 1/6
- CATALPA**—The Tree Bignonia. NORTH AMERICA. Bignonaceae.
syringifolia.—A hardy deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet with large heart-shaped leaves and large panicles of flowers, creamy-white spotted violet and yellow, produced in Summer 2/6-3/6
- CAVENDISHIA** (*syn. Thibaudia*). ECUADOR. Vacciniaceae.
acuminata.—A handsome evergreen rarely seen in cultivation, with red bell-shaped flowers tipped with yellowish-green. Requires a moist situation similar to Azaleas 2/6
- CEANOTHUS.** CALIFORNIA. Rhamnaceae.
These are hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, producing large quantities of their attractive blue flowers in clusters in the Springtime. They are amongst the most useful and ornamental of all large-growing shrubs. Will thrive almost anywhere.
- Burkwoodii.**—A new hybrid variety, which flowers continuously from December to May. Colour an exquisite shade of ultramarine blue. Dwarf and bushy in habit 2/6

Cassias flower during the Winter months.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

GEANOTHUS—*continued.*

- Edwardsii.**—An attractive hybrid variety, intermediate in habit and flower between its parents, divaricatus and Veitchianus. Of compact, bushy growth, with small shiny foliage and bright blue flowers in Springtime; 5 feet 2/--3/6
- Glorie de Versailles.**—A large-leaved variety growing to 5 feet, and producing very large trusses of rich lavender-blue flowers over a very extended period 3/6
- Marie Simon.**—A distinct variety of azureus with attractive upright trusses of salmon-pink flowers; 4 feet 2/6
- Veitchianus.**—Very small foliage and deep rich blue flowers; 5 to 6 feet 2/-

CEDRELA.

CHINA.

Meliaceae.

- sinensis.**—A small deciduous upright tree with large handsome ash-like foliage, which in early Spring is bright pink, changing to green in Summer 3/6

CEDRUS—The Cedar Tree.

ASIA.

Pinaceae.

The Cedars are large-growing ornamental Conifers, with wide horizontally-spreading branches, very distinct in habit from most other Conifers.

- atlantica.**—Mount Atlas Cedar. A large pyramidal tree with upright leading shoots of silvery-green. A very vigorous variety. 2/6-5/-
- atlantica glauca.**—The Blue Atlas Cedar. A handsome tree with horizontal branches and silvery foliage. A most desirable form. True variety obtained from grafts 7/6
- Deodara.**—The Indian Cedar. One of the most ornamental trees we have. Of distinct weeping habit, with silvery foliage. A tree that withstands heat, cold, and drought 2/6-3/6
- Deodara aurea.**—A beautiful golden form of the Indian Cedar. much smaller in growth than the normal form, it makes a handsome specimen of 12 to 15 feet with its bright golden pendulous branches 7/6
- Libani.**—The Cedar of Lebanon. An interesting tree, with its scriptural and historical associations. Of similar habit to atlantica but more glaucous 2/6

CERASUS—The Flowering Cherry.—See *Prunus serrulata*, page 44.

CERATONIA—The Carob or St. John's Bread. LEVANT. Leguminosae.

- siliqua.**—A handsome evergreen tree of 15 feet or more. Very suitable for planting in hot, arid districts. This tree furnishes the carob beans which are used largely throughout the Mediterranean basin for food and forage 1/6

CERATOPETALUM—The N.S.W. Christmas Bush.

Saxifragaceae.

- gummiferum.**—A hardy evergreen tree of 12 feet, covered in Summer with remarkable yellowish flowers which turn rose and red as they age, retaining their beauty for a remarkable time. Needs a good rich, deep soil, with plenty of moisture 2/6

CERATOSTIGMA.

CHINA.

Plumbaginaceae.

Dwarf deciduous shrubs which are closely related to the Plumbagos. Free flowering over a long period, then are amongst the best of all blue-flowering shrubs. Hardy in any situation, and very suitable for planting as single small shrubs, in clumps or as complete beds or borders. Cut hard back after Winter.

- Griffithii.**—Deep violet-blue flowers; 2 feet 1/6-3/6
- Willmottiae.**—Rich sky-blue flowers; 3 feet 1/6-3/6

CERCIS—The Judas Tree or Red Bud.

EUROPE.

Leguminosae.

A hardy deciduous small tree of 8 to 10 feet, with handsome heart-shaped leaves and attractive pea-shaped flowers, which are clustered tightly on the branches in early Spring before the foliage appears. Foliage turns yellow in Autumn.

- siliquastrum.**—Flowers rosy red. 2/6

Visit the Nursery and select from the thousands of plants available.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CESTRUM (syn. Habrothamnus). CENTRAL AMERICA. Solanaceae.

The Cestrums, which include all plants known in the past as Habrothamnus, are hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet with attractive tubular flowers produced almost throughout the year. They are slightly frost-tender, and require protection for the first Winter after planting.

- aurantiacum.**—Deep orange-yellow, flowers held erect in large panicles 1/6
elegans.—Bright red flowers in pendulous racemes 1/6
purpureum.—Deep purplish flowers 1/6

CHAMAELAUCIUM—The Geraldton Wax Flower. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

- uncinatum.**—A beautiful Winter-flowering evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet. The attractive waxy myrtle-like flowers last on the plant for months, and when cut will retain their beauty for weeks. Thrives in a dry, uncultivated soil, with as little root disturbance as possible 3/6
Newmarracarra.—mauve pink, deepening to red with age .. 3/6
Shell Pink.—Clear shell pink, very attractive 3/6

CHIMONANTHUS fragrans—see Calycanthus praecox, page 11.

CHOISYA—The Mexican Orange Flower. AMERICA. Rutaceae.

- ternata.**—A beautiful and distinct free-flowering evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with glossy foliage and clusters of white, fragrant flowers in early Spring. Will thrive in any soil or situation .. 1/6

CHORIZEMA—The Flame Pea Bush of Western Australia. Leguminosae.

- cordatum.**—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with small orange and yellow pea-shaped flowers in Winter and early Spring. They thrive in poor, well-drained soils 1/6

CINNAMOMUM—The Camphor Tree. Lauraceae.

- Camphora.**—A stout evergreen tree of 20 to 30 feet, with very dense foliage, most suitable for the warmer districts, where it can be used with great advantage for street planting. This tree furnishes the camphor of commerce. Easy of cultivation .. 1/6-3/6

CISTUS. MEDITERRANEAN. Cistaceae.

The Rock Rose revels in the full sun, and is excellent for planting on dry banks, rock gardens, or for using as low shrubs. Easy of cultivation, and a delight to the eye.

- algarvensis.**—A dwarf spreading variety covered in Spring with bright yellow blooms with a deep chocolate eye. Very effective on the rockery; 1 foot 1/6
ladaniferus.—A tall-growing species with large solitary flowers; the white crinkled petals are blotched with chocolate; 4 feet .. 1/6
Silver Pink.—A magnificent variety with leathery foliage and producing in Spring and Summer large clusters of flowers of the most charming art shade of pale silvery pink; 2 feet 2/6
Sunset.—Rich magenta-pink, very dwarf and compact, an ideal shrub for a hot, sunny border; 2 feet 1/6
Wintoniensis.—Foliage grey; flowers large, pearly white, with a feathered zone of crimson maroon, and yellow blotches at base; 2 feet 2/6

CLERODENDRON. ASIA. Verbenaceae.

Hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with large soft foliage and attractive flowers, which are sweetly fragrant. They thrive in any warm situation with abundant moisture.

- Fargesii.**—An attractive Chinese species related to trichotomum, but of dwarfer habit. Flowers white with reddish calyx, followed in Autumn by porcelain-blue fruits 2/--3/6
foetidum.—A handsome, semi-woody shrub, thriving in warm dry situations. The bright rose-pink flowers are carried in dense corymbs, and continue to open until frosts. The leaves are only foetid when crushed 2/-
fragrans.—Double white with red calyx, deliciously fragrant. Frost-tender in cold districts; 3 feet 2/-

Consult our landscape department for all constructional work.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CLERODENDRON—*continued.*

myrocoides.—The Butterfly Bush from Kenya. A free-growing shrub of 4 feet, producing in Summer and Autumn masses of dark blue butterfly-like flowers. Plant in a warm situation .. 2/6

trichotomum.—A most attractive free-flowering deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, covered in Summer and Autumn with sweetly-perfumed single white flowers, which are followed by black berries. 2/--3/6

ugandense.—A tender variety suitable for warm districts only. Flowers produced in bunches, beautiful clear blue; 3 feet .. 2/6

CLETHRA—The Lily of the Valley Tree.

Clethraceae.

alnifolia.—The Sweet Pepper Bush. A deciduous shrub of 3 feet, producing in Summer creamy-white fragrant flowers in racemes. Needs a cool, moist situation. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn .. 2/6-5/-

arborea.—A handsome evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with large, glossy, laurel-like foliage and beautiful lily of the valley-like flowers in Summer. A hardy shrub that does best in a cool, moist situation .. 1/6

CLIANTHUS—The New Zealand Glory Pea.

Leguminosae.

puniceus.—A hardy semi-climbing plant of 4 to 5 feet, producing quantities of long, red pea-shaped flowers in Spring. Best planted against a wall or fence, and requires shortening back after flowering to keep shapely. Of easy culture .. 1/6

CONVOLVULUS—Shrubby Convolvulus.

Convolvulaceae.

Cneorum.—An attractive small evergreen shrub of 2 feet, with handsome silvery foliage, and large white flowers tinged with pink. Thrives in any open situation .. 2/-

COPROSMA—The New Zealand Looking-glass Plant.

Rubiaceae.

The Coprosmas are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 5 feet with broad glossy foliage and inconspicuous green flowers. They thrive anywhere, and are particularly valuable for planting near the sea coast.

Baueri.—Deep green glossy foliage. One of the finest hedge plants for the sea front. Per dozen 12/- .. 1/6

CORCHORUS.—See Kerria, page 33.

CORNUS—The Dogwood.

Cornaceae.

The Dogwoods are large-growing shrubs, grown for their attractive flowers and foliage, also for the Winter effect of their brightly coloured branches. They are quite hardy, and thrive in good, deep, moist soil.

alba Spathii.—A dwarf deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with conspicuous golden foliage in Spring and Summer. Stems red .. 2/6-3/6

Baileyi.—An erect shrub of 4 to 5 feet with small unattractive flowers in Spring. The great beauty of this variety is its most glorious Autumn colouring, which, amongst the Dogwoods, is unsurpassed .. 2/--3/6

capitata (syn. *Benthamia fragifera*).—An evergreen tree of 8 to 12 feet, with large creamy-white flowers, followed by large scarlet strawberry-like fruits, which remain until Winter .. 1/6-3/6

florida.—A handsome erect tree of 12 to 15 feet, producing in Spring large white four-petalled flowers. In Autumn the foliage colours beautifully before falling .. 2/6

florida rubra.—The Red-flowering Dog Wood. A slow-growing deciduous small tree of 8 to 10 feet of remarkable beauty, with conspicuous rosy-pink petal-like bracts and striking Autumnal foliage tints .. — — 7/6

sanguinea.—A deciduous shrub of 5 feet, with greenish-white flowers, followed by black fruit in large clusters. Foliage turns brilliant red in Autumn .. 2/--3/6

stolonifera.—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet, with deep red branches and white flowers. Foliage colours in Autumn .. 2/--3/6

CORYNOCARPUS—New Zealand Laurel.

Anacardiaceae.

laevigata.—A small tree of 15 to 20 feet with broad glossy laurel-like foliage and inconspicuous flowers, followed by large ornamental fruits. Very hardy, thriving near the sea .. 1/6

No order is too small to be capably handled.

Cotoneaster

Rosaceae.

The Cotoneasters are ornamental shrubs ranging from low prostrate bushes of 2 feet, as in *horizontalis*, to large vigorous branching shrubs of 6 to 8 feet. They are all very decorative, and are grown chiefly for their ornamental red berries, and some for their foliage, which turns brilliant colours in Autumn. They are quite hardy, and thrive in almost any situation, but fruit and colour best in the cooler districts. All evergreen except where otherwise mentioned.

angustifolia.—see *Pyracantha angustifolia*, page 45.

congesta.—A dwarf evergreen trailing variety that does not grow higher than one foot. Most suited for trailing over the rock garden. Red berries, which last through Winter 1/6-3/6

Franchetii.—A vigorous shrub of 6 feet, with wiry arching branches covered with bright leaves which are downy underneath. Berries orange-red 1/6

horizontalis.—One of the most distinct and beautiful shrubs for rock garden work, with characteristic flat fan-like spreading rigid branches covered with neat, rounded, glossy foliage and red berries. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn 1/6-3/6

horizontalis Hodginsii.—A very dwarf variety with minute foliage and tiny berries. Most effective in the rock garden. Foliage colours well in Autumn; 1 foot 2/--3/6

horizontalis perpusilla.—Possessing all the good qualities of the type plant, but of smaller growth and denser habit. Sub-evergreen, colouring well in Autumn. Berries bright red .. 1/6

horizontalis variegata.—A most attractive variety with constant prettily variegated foliage, especially pleasing in Autumn when the small silver and green leaves are suffused with shades of red; 1½ feet 2/6

microphylla.—A dwarf low shrub of 3 feet, with small dark shining foliage and dull red berries. Very effective 1/6-3/6

pannosa.—A vigorous evergreen bush of 5 feet, with slender spreading branches and neat silvery foliage. Flowers white, followed by bright red berries, which cluster very closely and weigh down the branches in the Winter 1/6-3/6

serotina.—A distinct variety, with attractive large silvery-greyish foliage. Flowers white, in clusters, followed by round sealing wax-red berries, which hang right through the Winter. A tall variety of 6 to 8 feet 1/6-3/6-5/-

Simonsii.—Branching shrub of 4 feet, with round bright green foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn and Winter. Berries bright red. The plant usually sold in Victoria as *C. Simonsii* is *C. pannosa*, a distinct variety with greyish-white foliage .. 1/6-3/6

thymifolia.—A diminutive form of *microphylla* with tiny glossy leaves and small attractive berries. Very dwarf and bushy; 1 foot 2/--3/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD COTONEASTERS for 9/-.

COROKIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

Cornaceae.

Cotoneaster.—A rigid evergreen shrub of 4 to 6 feet with inter-lacing black branches. Small yellow flowers followed by bright red berries. Foliage dark green with silvery-white reverse .. 2/6

SERVICE.

We specially desire to be of service to all garden lovers, and are ready to give free advice, suggestions, and assistance to any of our clients in their horticultural difficulties.

If you desire the best, we are able to supply it.



AUTUMN FOLIAGE TREES AND SHRUBS

No. 1—VIBURNUM OPULUS
(page 55)

No. 2—KOELREUTERIA PANICU-
LATA (page 33)

No. 3—QUERCUS PALUSTRIS
(page 46)

No. 4—CORNUS BAILEYI
(page 15)

No. 5—LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACI-
FLUA (page 36)

No. 6—FRAXINUS RAYWOODII
(page 27)

No. 7—CRATAEGUS CORDATA
(page 17)

No. 8—ACER PALMATUM
(page 6)

No. 9—RHUS SUCCEDANEA
(page 47)



A SELECTION OF THE NEW BROOMS (CYTISUS)

One plant of each for 21/-

For descriptions, see Cytisus, page 20

No. 1—FLORIBUNDA HODGINSII
No. 2—ANDREANUS
No. 3—BURKWOODII
No. 4—FLORIBUNDA LILAC TIME

No. 5—LORD LAMBOURNE
No. 6—DONARD SEEDLING
No. 7—MARIE BURKWOOD
No. 8—PRAECOX
No. 9—DOROTHY WALPOLE

No. 10—HIBERNIA
No. 11—CORNISH CREAM
No. 12—C. E. PEARSON
No. 13—NEWRY SEEDLING

Crataegus

The Hawthorn or May Tree

Rosaceae.

The Hawthorns are hardy shrubs or small trees of 8 to 12 feet. In early Spring they are covered with their various coloured flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries, which hold until the Winter. Some varieties have beautiful Autumn coloured foliage. They succeed in almost any soil or situation. They are all deciduous except the *Pyracantha* group, which we treat as a separate genus.

- Arnoldiana.**—A very attractive species with large cherry-like fruit. 2/6
- Carrierei.**—Large glossy foliage, which turns bright red in late Autumn. White flowers followed by bright red berries as large as cherries, and persisting through the Winter 2/-
- cordata** (the Washington Thorn).—Flowers white, followed by small scarlet berries in bunches. In Autumn the foliage turns brilliant scarlet. One of the best foliage plants we have .. 2/-—3/6—5/-
- crenulata.**—See *Pyracantha crenulata*, page 45.
- durobrivensis.**—One of the largest flowered of the North American thorns. The bright red fruits persist until Midwinter. 2/6
- Ellwangeriana.**—Broad-leaved, large-flowered variety, with big bright crimson fruit; 20 feet 2/6
- Layi.**—A small-growing variety with large palmate foliage and rich berries the size of plums. Very effective 2/6
- mexicana.**—Glossy green foliage, large white flowers succeeded by large yellow fruits as large as cherries 2/-
- Oxyacantha coccinea flore pleno.**—Double crimson, very rich and bright 2/-
- Oxyacantha multiplex.**—Double white 2/-
- Oxyacantha punica.**—Single scarlet 2/-
- Oxyacantha rosea flore pleno.**—Double bright pink 2/-
- persimilis.**—A distinct variety with large foliage and brightly coloured berries 2/6
- Smithiana.**—This new variety is, without doubt, the finest of all the berry-bearing *Crataegus*. Semi-evergreen, of quick growth, it attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. In Autumn the foliage assumes rich colouring which adds to the attractiveness of the bright shining red berries 2/6
- tanacetifolia.**—The Tansy-leaved.—Silvery foliage, clustering closely to the branches. White flowers followed by yellow berries. For Evergreen Varieties, see *Pyracantha*, page 45. 2/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD CRATAEGUS for 10/-

CROTALARIA—The Bird Flower. NORTH AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

laburnifolia.—One of the most handsome and unique evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery-grey lucerne-like foliage, and flowers on long terminal spikes resembling small birds. Blooms continuously throughout the whole year, even in the dull months of Winter. Requires a good rich soil in a position that gets all the sun available 2/6

CRYPTOMERIA—The Japanese Cedar. Pinaceae.

Large ornamental Conifers of pyramidal habit, with straight slender trunks covered with reddish-brown bark, and with spreading ascending branches. Very effective in Winter, when the foliage turns bronzy-red.

japonica elegans.—Dense bushy tree of 20 to 30 feet .. 3/6—5/-—7/6

japonica plumosa.—Very dense, with paler green foliage .. 3/6—5/-—7/6

GUPHEA, Mexican Cigar Plant. Lythraceae.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs of 2 to 3 feet; very suitable for the front of shrubberies. Prune hard back in early Spring.

igneae (platycentra).—Red and black .. 1/6

micropetala (jorullensis).—Orange and red .. 1/6

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering times.

Cupressus—The Cypress

Pinaceae.

The Cupressus are highly ornamental Conifers, varying greatly in size and habit, yet they all have dense aromatic foliage. Most varieties are very suitable for large hedges, whilst others, particularly the coloured foliage sorts, form distinctive specimens, especially in the cool humid districts, where the colouring is intensified.

See also HEDGE PLANTS, pages 56-57.

arizonica.—The Arizona Cypress. A tree of 15 to 20 feet, with horizontal branches and glaucous foliage. One of the hardiest of all Cupresses, standing drought conditions where others fail .. 2/6-3/6-5/-

CUPRESSUS arizonica Hodginsii.—A most conspicuous variety, selected on our Nursery for its upright pyramidal growth and deep glaucous blue colouring. We anticipate a great future for this Conifer, which as a medium-sized specimen tree is outstanding 3/6-5/-7/6

Brunniana aurea (syn. *macrocarpa aurea*).—A dense-growing variety, with deep golden feathery foliage that retains its colour throughout the year. One of the finest of all for a lawn specimen or for formal work when it can be trimmed to a suitable shape. Also makes a distinct and attractive hedge; 15 feet .. 3/-

Lambertiana aurea saligna.—A distinct compact weeping form, with bright golden foliage. As a small specimen of 12 to 15 feet it has no equal 3/6

Lambertiana horizontalis.—The true horizontal Cypress. One of the finest ornamental hedge or breakwind plants we have. Growth branching and very rapid. Strong plants in 5-inch pots .. per doz., 30/- ; 3/-

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.—The handsome golden-coloured variety. One of the finest subjects for specimen or avenue planting 3/-

Lambertiana horizontalis Hodginsii.—A distinct variety of the true branching Cypress that originated in our Nursery. Foliage beautifully variegated silver and green. A unique subject for a specimen tree 3/6

Lawsoniana (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*).—Lawson Cypress. A most beautiful Conifer forming narrow pyramidal tree of 20 to 30 feet, densely furnished with branches to the ground. A fine tree for breakwind or avenue planting 2/-

Lawsoniana Alumii.—An attractive blue variety of erect pyramidal growth. A fine subject for formal work; 5 to 6 feet .. 5/-7/6

Lawsoniana argentea compacta.—A dwarf-growing variety of very compact habit, with beautiful silvery-grey foliage, holding its colour well; 3 feet 3/6-5/-

Lawsoniana Darleyensis.—A very beautiful variety with bright golden foliage which does not burn even in the driest Summer. Of graceful habit, with pendulous branches; 10 to 12 feet .. 3/6

Lawsoniana erecta aurea.—A compact upright small-growing form with rich golden foliage. A very fine subject for the rock garden; 3 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana erecta viridis.—A compact dwarf bushy form with upright branches, foliage deep green. Forms a bush very similar to the Biota; 2 to 3 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana Fletcherii.—This variety has been thoroughly tested on our Nursery, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the finest glaucous Conifers of upright habit. In growth, very similar to *Retinospora leptoclada*, but more glaucous, and without the several failings of this latter variety. Of quick growth, forming a perfect glaucous blue feathery pyramid of 4 to 5 feet 3/6-5/-7/6

Lawsoniana lutea.—Golden Lawson Cypress. A compact form with golden foliage, the round tips being particularly rich in colouring. One of the most conspicuous Conifers in any plantation; 12 to 15 feet 3/6-5/-7/6

We are experienced packers of trees and shrubs for long distances.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CUPRESSUS—continued.

- Lawsoniana Minima glauca.**—A dwarf form of the Lawson Cypress, which is most desirable for the Rock Garden; of slow growth, it forms a dwarf bush of 18 to 20 inches high and several feet across. Pale green foliage. Very attractive 3/6
- Lawsoniana Olbrickii.**—A most attractive variety with pale green foliage. The habit of growth is quite globular, the plants when developed having the appearance of a large Biota; 4 feet. 3/6-5/- -7/6
- Lawsoniana Pottenii.**—We are very pleased to have a stock of this outstanding variety to offer to our customers. After growing it for a number of years we have no hesitation in classing it as the most pleasing of all the varieties of Lawson's Cypress. Of compact pyramidal habit, with particularly fine foliage of a striking shade of soft silvery green. Very beautiful, and where a formal pyramid of about 6 feet is required we know of no better subject 3/6-5/- -7/6
- Lawsoniana Stewartii.**—One of the finest of the Golden Cypress. Of neat compact habit, the young foliage being rich gold 3/6-7/6
- Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop.**—One of the bluest Conifers in cultivation, of extremely graceful habit and beautiful glaucous foliage, with distinct metallic sheen; 20 feet 3/6
- Lawsoniana Versicolor.**—A curious but attractive golden variety; showing its colour best in the winter months. Spreading habit; 5 feet 3/6
- Lawsoniana Wisselii.**—A unique, erect form with its attractive blue-green foliage produced in whorls on the branches; 6 feet 3/6
- Lusitanica glauca pendula.**—A slender upright silvery variety, with short pendulous branches. An ideal specimen for a restricted space 3/6-5/- -7/6
- macrocarpa.**—The Monterey Cypress. Similar to Lambertiana, but of more upright habit, and being raised from seed, not so uniform or dependable in growth 1/6
- Quantity price, per dozen, 12/-.
- sempervirens stricta** (pyramidalis).—The Italian or Roman Cypress. A tree of 15 to 20 feet, with erect branches, forming a narrow columnar head. The Classic Cypress of the Greek and Roman writers 3/6-5/- -7/6
- torulosa** (syn. *C. nepalensis*).—A tall pyramidal tree, with short branches covered with bluish green foliage, and small globular cones. Very suitable for hedge making 2/6
- torulosa aurea.**—A pygmea form of the Nepal Cypress, most suitable for the Rock Garden where it forms a conspicuous specimen. Foliage very attractive gold and green. Slow in growth; 2 to 3 feet 3/6

Cydonia

Japanese Flowering Quince

Pyrus or Chaenomeles

Rosaceae.

The Cydonias are popular, hardy, semi-deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 3 feet, as in Maulei, to large shrubs of 5 to 6 feet. They produce their attractive flowers, which cluster on the branches, in Winter and early Spring, followed by quince-like fruits. They thrive and flower freely when well established, in almost any situation.

- Falconnet Charlet.**—Semi-double rose-pink; 4 feet 2/- -5/-
- Maulei.**—Rich red dwarf, free-flowering variety; 2 feet 2/- -3/6
- Moerloosii.**—Rosy-white and carmine; 3 feet 2/-
- nivalis.**—Pure white; 4 feet 2/- -3/6
- Simonsii.**—Flowers velvety dark crimson, dwarf habit 2/-
- umbilicata.**—Rich red, fine variety; 4 feet 2/-
- Winter-Cheer.**—An attractive variety raised in our own nurseries, opening its bright orange-scarlet flowers during the dull Winter months, and on that account most acceptable. Of dwarf bushy habit; 4 feet 2/- -3/6

The different prices are explained on page 3.

Cytisus

The Broom—see also *Genista* and *Spartium*.

Leguminosae.

The Brooms are amongst the hardiest of ornamental flowering shrubs, thriving on dry banks and in the poorest soils, displaying a wealth of bloom in Spring and early Summer. In gardens, the genera *Cytisus* and *Genista* are much confused, and the latter group should also be referred to.

For the yellow Spanish Broom, see *Spartium*, page 49.

- Andreanus** (syn. *Genista Andreana*).—The beautiful crimson and yellow variety. One of the most effective shrubs we have; 4 feet. 1/6-3/6
- Burkwoodii**.—A strong upright growing variety that flowers slightly later than other sorts. The flowers are brilliant Venetian red, shading to rose, the keel being touched with bright chrome yellow; 5 feet. 1/6-3/6
- C. E. Pearson**.—Wallflower-red tipped with old rose, standards buff apricot, shaded with red on the reverse; 4 feet. 1/6-3/6
- Cornish Cream**.—Creamy-white with yellow keel. A striking variety which forms a colour contrast to the red and bronze shades so prevalent amongst the new brooms; 4 feet. 1/6-3/6
- Diana**.—The ivory keel of this new hybrid is covered by golden wing petals, the standards also being ivory. A lovely combination. 2/-
- Donard Seedling**.—A very striking variety of spreading habit. Pink, with the wings shaded carmine and orange. Wonderfully effective; 4 feet. 1/6-3/6
- Dorothy Walpole**.—Rich velvety crimson with rose-coloured standards. A most beautiful vigorous-growing variety. Very striking; 4 feet. 1/6-3/6
- filipes**.—A distinct species with pendulous thread-like branches, covered in Spring with fragrant pure white flowers; 6 to 8 feet. 2/-3/6
- floribunda Hodginsii**.—Of the same free-flowering type as "Lilac Time," but with richer coloured flowers, which are also produced three weeks earlier than by that popular variety. The habit of the plant is also more spreading and slightly pendulous. A very handsome hardy flowering shrub; 4 feet. 2/-
- floribunda Lilac Time**.—Of strong vigorous growth, covered in October with masses of lilac-pink flowers. Very free-flowering; 4 feet. 1/6
- hibernia**.—Rich orange-scarlet and rose, giving a brilliant flame appearance. One of the most effective and showy varieties; 4 feet. 1/6-3/6
- Lord Lambourne**.—An outstanding variety that at once arrests attention with its vivid contrast of scarlet crimson and pale cream. Very vigorous and upright in growth; 5 feet. 1/6-3/6
- Marie Burkwood**.—The largest-flowered and most attractive of all the new Brooms. The shield is yellow flushed rose, with contrasting wing petals of rich crimson, lined with gold; 3½ feet. 2/-3/6
- Newry Seedling**.—Bright cream with attractive rose keel; a very showy and distinct variety; 4 feet. 2/-3/6
- praecox**.—A distinct variety of very fine graceful habit; bushy and compact, covered in early Spring with countless small bright primrose flowers, sweetly perfumed; 4 feet. 2/-3/6

COLLECTION OF BROOMS.

One strong plant of each of the 13 varieties as illustrated in natural colours, opposite page 17, for 21/-.

CYTISUS laburnum.—See *Laburnum vulgare*, page 33.

DABOECIA (Menziesia).—**St. Dabeoc's Heath.**

IRELAND, W. SPAIN.

Ericaceae.

This beautiful Irish Heath, which is of spreading habit, grows only 18 inches high, and produces almost throughout the year masses of hanging bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in any moist cool situation in good soil.

- polifolia alba**.—Pure white. 1/6
- polifolia atropurpurea**.—Rich purple. 1/6

The new Brooms are most attractive in Spring.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

DAPHNE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Thymelaeaceae.

Well-known sweetly-scented shrubs with evergreen foliage, flowering in Winter and early Spring. They grow best in a sheltered position in cool moist soil, or can be grown to perfection in a cask or large pot.

odora rubra (syn. *indica rubra*).—The best-known variety, with deep pink flowers, deliciously fragrant; 3 feet. Extra strong plants 3/6-5/-7/6

DEUTZIA.

ASIA.

Saxifragaceae.

The Deutzias are very ornamental, small-growing, deciduous shrubs of 3 feet, covered in early Spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in almost any soil and situation.

gracilis.—Pure white, dwarf, and compact 1/6-3/6

gracilis rosea.—Pearly-rose, fading to pink-flushed white 1/6-3/6

Lemoinei.—Pure white flowers, produced in dense trusses 1/6

longifolia Veitchii.—Bright rose-coloured flowers, held erect in large panicles, very striking and attractive. Best of all the Deutzias 2/6-3/6

DIERVILLA—See Weigela, page 55.

DIOSMA—The Breath of Heaven.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Rutaceae.

alba (*Coleonema album*).—A neat evergreen erica-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers. Can be trimmed to any shape; 2 to 3 feet 1/6

complexa.—A pretty little shrub, dwarf and compact, covered in Spring with small bunches of rosy-mauve flowers. A suitable shrub for the rock garden 2/-

pulchrum (*Coleonema pulchrum*).—The Pink Diosma. A recent introduction from South Africa which promises to become one of the finest dwarf Winter Flowering Shrubs that we have. Of more loose spreading habit than the white variety, it is covered in late Winter and early Spring with masses of small, bright mauve-pink flowers, which last for a considerable time, and are very acceptable for cutting. A real gem of 3 feet 2/-

DISANTHUS.

JAPAN.

Hamamelidaceae.

cercidifolius.—A most attractive small deciduous tree producing in Autumn crimson flowers which are similar to the Witch Hazel. The real beauty of this plant is the glorious display of rich Autumn foliage which varies through shades of claret, red, and orange. Requires a cool, moist position — 7/6

DODONÆA.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sapindaceae.

viscosa purpurea.—The Purple Leaved Hop Bush. An attractive evergreen shrub of 6 feet with deep bronze foliage which turns rich purple in Winter. Plant in an open well-drained position. An ideal shrub for the mountain districts 2/6

DOMBEYA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sterculiaceae.

natalensis.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome white buttercup-like flowers in Winter. As the flowers age, they turn brown 2/6

DURANTA.

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Verbenaceae.

The Durantas are hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, flowering during the greater part of the year, and bearing yellow berries in the Autumn. They thrive in any warm, sunny situation.

Ellisii.—Deep lavender, foliage turns coppery in Autumn; 4 feet. 1/6

Plumieri.—Deep blue, tall growing; 6 feet 1/6

Plumieri alba.—Pure white; 5 feet 2/-

Plumieri variegata.—A very brightly variegated form, with silver and green foliage, which assumes purplish tints in Autumn. The flowers are blue. Thrives only in frost-free districts 2/-

EDWARDSIA—see Sophora, page 49.

The Pink Diosma is a glory in Winter.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- ELAEAGNUS.** JAPAN. Elaeagnaceae.
japonica variegata.—A very hardy evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet,
 with rigid and attractively variegated foliage. A plant that can
 be trimmed or grown as a hedge 1/6
- ELDERBERRY**—see *Sambucus*, page 49.
- ELM.**—See *Ulmus*, page 53.
- ENKIANTHUS.** JAPAN. Ericaceae.
 Choice deciduous shrubs closely related to the *Andromedas* and requiring
 similar growing conditions. The pendulous flowers are produced in Spring. The
 chief beauty of these shrubs is in the rich Autumn foliage, which is outstanding.
 Very suitable for associating with *Azalias* and *Rhododendrons*.
campanulatus.—Flowers greenish white veined with red. Foliage
 in Autumn brilliant orange red ; 4 feet 3/6

Erica—The Heath

SOUTH AFRICA. Ericaceae.

The *Ericas* are hardy, dwarf, bushy shrubs of great beauty when in flower.
 They thrive in almost any soil that is not too strongly impregnated with lime.
 Decayed leaves will help, but the soil should not be enriched with manure.

The dwarf varieties are most suited for the rock garden, where they can be
 grown with great success in pockets prepared with loamy well-drained soil free
 from lime and manure.

- Autumnalis**.—Deep rose-pink, very small flowers, produced in
 dense masses in Autumn ; 2 feet 1/6
- carnea Springwood**.—A choice form of the Mountain Heath.
 Flowers translucent ivory-white, with protruding chocolate
 anthers ; 1 foot 2/-
- cinerea atrosanguinea**.—A late-flowering dwarf heather with
 dark burgundy-red flowers ; 1 foot 2/-
- cinerea coccinea**.—Dwarf, early flowering, with deep carmine-red
 flowers ; 1 foot 2/-
- cruenta**.—Orange-scarlet, a hardy variety that thrives anywhere ;
 3 feet 1/6
- Darleyensis**.—A most useful Winter-flowering variety. The rosy-
 pink flowers are arranged on long spikes ; 1 foot 2/-
- Dawn**.—A fine hybrid variety with most attractive silvery-rose
 bell flowers ; 3 feet 1/6
- intermedia**.—A tall variety with large spikes of white flowers ;
 5 feet 1/6
- Linnaeoides**.—Deep rose-pink, very effective ; 3 feet 1/6
- melanthera**.—Lavender-purple, with deep eye, small bells. This
 variety, which flowers profusely in Winter, is perhaps one of the
 finest shrubs we have ; 3 feet 1/6
- multiflora**.—An upright shrub, with dainty pink flowers in dense
 spikes ; 3 feet 1/6
- pyramidalis gracilis**.—Small white flowers with dark centre,
 very hardy and free-flowering ; 3 feet 1/6
- Tetralix Mackaiana**.—A splendid little plant with clusters of
 bright pink flowers ; 1 foot 1/6
- vagans Mrs. D. F. Maxwell**.—A fine variety of the Cornish Heath
 with deep cerise flowers ; 1½ feet 2/-
- vulgaris Alportii**.—Dark green foliage and rich crimson flowers.
 The best of the Scotch Heathers ; 2 feet 1/6
- vulgaris Mullion**.—A free-growing variety with long-branched
 flower spikes. Colour deep pink 1/6
- vulgaris Serlei**.—One of the most attractive white forms, with
 brilliant green foliage 1/6
- Webbleyana**.—Clear pink, very fine for cutting ; 4 feet 1/6
- Wilmoreaana**.—Pink and white, very bushy and free-flowering ;
 3 feet 1/6

OUR SELECTION OF SIX GOOD ERICAS FOR 8/6.

We will advise you what, when, and where to plant.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- ERIOCEPHALUS.** SOUTH AFRICA. Compositae.
africanus.—A semi-trailing shrub with silvery pubescent foliage and branches. Flowers white, showing a little purple centre, produced throughout the Winter and early Spring. Very suitable for dry coastal planting 2/-
- ERIOSTEMON**—The Native Waxflower. Rutaceae.
 The Eriostemons are hardy, dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with star-shaped flowers which last for some weeks. They thrive in any open situation.
myoporoides (syn. *nerifolium*).—Pale pink, very free-flowering; 3 feet 2/-
obovalis (Bendigo Wax Flower).—White, flushed pink; very dwarf; 1½ to 2 feet 2/6
- ERYTHRINA**—The Coral Tree. TROPICAL COUNTRIES. Leguminosae.
 Beautiful deciduous shrubs and trees, with attractive spikes of brilliant pea-shaped flowers in Summer. They require the warmest situations, exposed to all the sunshine possible. Cut hard back in August—except *acanthocarpa*.
acanthocarpa.—Scarlet and yellow, flowering in November. The brilliant flowers clustering in dense bunches close to the branches. Of straggling habit, a fine subject to grow against a north wall. 3/6
Blakeii.—Long racemes of very dark crimson flowers. Of dwarf habit and continuous flowering. Quite the best of the Erythrinæ; 4 feet 3/6
caffra.—A strong-growing tree of 20 feet. Flowers rich scarlet .. 2/-
Crista-galli.—The best known of the Erythrinæ. Immense spikes of deep crimson flowers 1/6
Humeana.—Long slender spikes of beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers in Autumn; 5 feet 2/6
- ESCALLONIA.** TROPICAL AMERICA. Saxifragaceae.
 Fine evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage and attractive bell-shaped wax-like flowers in terminal racemes. Very hardy, thriving in any soil or situation, suitable for seaside planting.
C. F. Ball.—Of compact, bushy habit, with bright glossy foliage and rich rosy crimson flowers. A decided improvement on *macrantha*; 4 feet 1/6
Donard Seedling.—A very decorative variety of spreading habit, producing large sprays of flesh-pink flowers; very effective .. 1/6
Edinburgh (syn. *Edinensis*).—Of pendulous habit, with small leaves and charming bright rosy-carmine flowers 1/6
Fretheyii.—Flowers of palest pink, produced in midsummer and Autumn; 5 to 6 feet 1/6
macrantha.—Coral-red large flowers. Glossy foliage; 4 feet .. 1/6
montevidensis.—White, shaded with pink; 6 feet 1/6
- OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD ESCALLONIAS for 7/6.**
- EUGENIA (Acmena).**—The Native Myrtle. Myrtaceae.
 The Eugénias are evergreen shrubs and trees of great beauty. Their dense myrtle-like foliage is always pleasing, and in Autumn they are covered with attractive berries, which last through the Winter. They need good, fibry loam or leaf soil.
cyanocarpa.—The Blue-fruited Myrtle. A small tree of 12 to 15 feet. Flowers white, followed by bright blue berries which persist for months 2/-
myrtifolia (syn. *paniculata*).—Rose apple. A small tree of 12 to 15 feet, with white flowers and rose-coloured berries 1/6-3/6-5/-
Smithii (syn. *Kingiana*).—Lilly-Pilly tree. A tree of 12 to 15 feet, but can be kept as a shrub of 6 feet if desired, and trimmed. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. This variety makes a fine hedge from 6 to 8 feet 1/6-3/6-5/-
Ugni (Myrtus *Ugni*).—A miniature variety from Chili, growing only 2 to 3 feet. White fuchsia-like flowers, followed by edible rose-coloured berries 2/-
ventenatii (syn. *pendula*).—A particularly fine tree for a specimen, growing from 20 to 30 feet; its distinct slight weeping habit is always admired. White berries 2/-

No order is too small to be capably handled.

Eucalyptus

The Gum Tree

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

Handsome evergreen trees of rapid growth, with attractive foliage, and in some cases most beautiful flowers, opening in Spring and Summer.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

caesia. —A beautiful pink flowering variety, of upright growth ..	2/-
calophylla. —Port Gregory Gum. Flowers pure white, in large trusses; 40 feet ..	1/6
calophylla rosea. —Rose-pink, one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation; 30 feet ..	1/6
crucis. —A tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive small, silvery leaves, and bright yellow flowers ..	1/6
ficifolia. —Scarlet-flowering gum. A beautiful tree, with large trusses of flowers of various shades of crimson, produced above the foliage; 15 to 20 feet ..	1/6
grossa. —Foliage glossy green, flowers bright golden yellow; very effective; 8 feet ..	1/6
leucoxylon rosea. —A rose-pink flowered variety of the Ironbark Gum; 30 feet ..	1/6
macrocarpa. —A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with silvery white foliage, and immense flowers, rich crimson in colour ..	2/-
platypus. —A bushy, small tree of 10 to 15 feet, with bright yellow flowers ..	1/6
Preissiana. —A dwarf shrubby variety of 6 feet, with bright lemon flowers ..	2/-
Stricklandii. —A small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with handsome intense golden-yellow flowers ..	2/-
supulcralis. —A small tree of 15 feet, of distinct weeping habit. Flowers yellow ..	2/-
tetraptera. —A dwarf bushy variety, with large scarlet flowers ..	1/6
torquata. —Coolgardie Gum. Dwarf variety of 6 to 8 feet, flowers rich orange scarlet. Very attractive. Flowering when quite young ..	2/-

SHELTER TREES.

alpina. —Alpine Gum. Small tree of 10 to 15 feet, with leathery foliage and white flowers ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
amygdalina. —Peppermint Gum. A tree of 30 feet, with attractive peppermint-scented foliage ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
botryoides. —A beautiful dark green, horizontal-foliaged tree. Useful for windbreaks and shade. Grows best near the coast. Timber hard and durable. Quite suitable for swampy ground. ..	Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 45/- ..	1/-
citriodora. —Lemon-scented Gum. A distinct tree, with smooth, white stem. Flowers white. Very suitable for hot districts; 40 feet ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
cornuta. —The Yate Gum. A spreading tree of 50 feet, with pale-green foliage and white flowers. Quick growing. ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
corynocalyx (syn. <i>cladocalyx</i>).—Sugar Gum. A well-known rapid-growing tree for shelter. Flowers white ..	Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 45/- ..	1/-
globulus. —Blue Gum. Very large-growing tree, with attractive blue foliage when young. Flowers white. Suitable for damp, low-lying situations; 100 feet or more ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
gomphocephala. —The Tooart Gum. A tree of 40 to 60 feet. Very suitable for planting in hot, dry districts. ..	Per dozen, 9/- ..	1/-
Lehmannii. —Dense shrubby variety, with large pointed buds. Flowers yellowish; 30 feet ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Macarthuri. —The River Woolly-butt. A very handsome tree that yields valuable oil ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
maculata. —Spotted Gum. Tall tree, with distinct smooth mottled stem and white flowers. Suitable for hot, dry districts ..	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3

YES. We undertake the construction and planting of gardens.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

EUCALYPTUS—*continued.*

- meliodora.**—Honey-scented Gum or Yellow Box. Grows on poor, hillside soil, but best growth is made in valleys. Timber very hard Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**
- microcorys.**—Tallowwood Gum. Large-growing tree, with attractive fine foliage and white flowers Timber very hard. Per dozen, **12/-**... **1/3**
- pilularis.**—Black Butt. Flowers white. A large tree. Per doz., **12/-** .. **1/3**
- regnans.**—Victorian Mountain Ash. A tall tree with smooth white stem Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**
- robusta.**—Swamp Mahogany. Very large, attractive foliage. In young state quite crimson. A tall tree, and specially suitable for swampy, low-lying ground Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**
- rostrata.**—The Red Gum. A tree of 80 to 100 feet. Timber very hard and durable. Good for swampy country. Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**
- sideroxylon.**—The Black Iron Bark. A tree of 50 feet, with white flowers. Timber of great strength and hardness. Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**
- stricta.**—A small erect tree of 8 to 12 feet, with very attractive fine foliage and white flowers **1/6**
- viminalis.**—Manna Gum. Fine foliage, silvery-grey, of weeping habit. A large tree, growing 100 feet or more. Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**

EUONYMUS—The Spindle Tree. ASIA. Celastraceae.

The Spindle Trees are hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet. The evergreen sorts are grown for their attractive variegated foliage, and the deciduous for their fine Autumn tints and attractive fruits.

- alatus.**—A small-leaved deciduous variety of 3 to 4 feet. This is one of the finest of all shrubs for Autumn colouring, the leaves turning a clear vivid crimson; the corky winged bark is very distinct **2/6**
- europaea.**—A hardy deciduous variety with attractive scarlet fruit in Winter. In Autumn the foliage assumes most beautiful tints before falling **2/6-3/6-5/-**
- japonicus.**—Bright, glossy green foliage, attractive rose-coloured berries in Autumn **1/6**
- japonicus argenteus.**—Foliage green, margined with silver .. **1/6**
- japonicus aurea.**—Foliage variegated green and gold **1/6**
- japonicus latifolius elegans.**—Tall, upright variety, heavily variegated with gold **1/6**
- radicans variegata.**—A semi-trailing variety with silver variegated foliage. Evergreen **1/6**
- Yedoensis.**—A deciduous shrub with large elliptic foliage which colours beautifully in Autumn. Fruit pink, from which protrude the rich orange berries when ripe; 6 feet **3/6**

EUPATORIUM—Mist Flower. SOUTH AMERICA. Eupatoriaceae.

Evergreen dwarf shrubs with large soft foliage and dense heads of ageratum-like flowers, which are produced in Spring. Most suitable for growing in odd shady corners, protected from frosts.

- ianthinum.**—Dark lilac; 4 feet **2/-**
- megalophyllum.**—Lilac flowers, very large heads; 5 feet .. **2/-**

EUPHORBIA. Euphorbiaceae.

- splendens.**—The Crown of Thorns. A scandent thorny shrub that does best against a wall in a dry situation. Flowers bright red. **2/-**
- Wulfenii.**—A hardy shrub of 3 to 4 feet that will thrive in the driest, poorest of soils, forming a dense clump covered with bluish-green lanceolate leaves. The yellow flowers are produced in Winter in dense umbels, and last for weeks. A fine specimen for planting under trees **1/6**

EUTAXIA. AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

- diffusa.**—A native shrub of particular beauty in Spring, when covered with its masses of tiny pea-shaped flowers of yellow and orange. Grows 3 to 4 feet high in any open situation **2/-**

Freight and Packing are charged extra.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

EXOCHORDA—The Pearl Bush.

Rosaceae.

grandiflora (syn. *Spiræa grandiflora*).—A hardy deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with snow-white flowers, produced in early Spring as the leaves are breaking. A charming shrub for any garden.

1/6-3/6

FAGUS—The Beech Tree.

Fagaceae.

The Beech trees are hardy, large-growing trees, that are most suitable for planting in cool moist districts, where their foliage, particularly in Spring, is most attractive.

sylvatica purpurea.—The Copper Beech. A very handsome variety, with deep purple foliage in Spring and Summer

5/-

See also *Nothofagus* for evergreen species.

FEIJOA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Myrtaceae.

Sellowiana.—A distinct evergreen fruiting shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with dark-green foliage, with silvery reverse. Flowers in Spring, crimson with silvery-white calyx, followed by large guava-like fruit

2/-3/6-5/-

FELICIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Compositae.

angustifolia.—A small hardy shrub of 2 to 3 feet, smothered in early Spring with countless small, deep-lilac flowers. Likes a warm, sunny position, or will thrive on dry banks or borders

1/6

FIGUS—The Fig Tree.

AUSTRALIA.

Moraceae.

Vigorous evergreen trees with broad foliage, they thrive in warm districts, particularly by the sea.

australis variegata.—A dwarf form with attractive variegated foliage; 8 feet

2/6

macrophylla.—The Moreton Bay Fig. A strong-growing tree of 30 to 40 feet

2/-

FLOWERING APPLES—see *Pyrus Malus*, page 45.

FLOWERING CHERRIES—see *Prunus serrulata*, page 44.

FLOWERING PEACHES—see *Prunus persica*, page 44.

FLOWERING PLUMS—see *Prunus*, page 43.

FLOWERING QUINCES—see *Cydonia*, page 19.

FORSYTHIA—The Golden Bell Shrub. CHINA AND JAPAN. Oleaceae.

The Forsythias are highly ornamental deciduous free-flowering shrubs, with showy yellow flowers produced in great profusion along the slender branches in early Spring before the leaves appear. They thrive in any open situation.

suspensa.—Long trailing branches, covered with golden bell-like flowers. This variety makes a fine climber if trained to a trellis or pergola

2/-

viridissima.—Erect shrubby variety, very free-flowering. The foliage turns coppery in Autumn; 4 feet

1/6-3/6

FRANGIPANNI—see *Plumeria*, page 41.

PRICES :

Most items in this handbook have two or more prices in the right-hand column after the description of each plant.

The price in the **First Column** is for the ordinary planting size, plants generally grown in 5-inch pots.

The price in the **Second Column** is for advanced plants generally grown in 8-inch pots, and large enough to give early results.

Where a **Third Price** is given it refers to large advanced plants usually grown in tins or drums, and such as will make an immediate effect.

Use Advanced Plants and cut out waiting.

Fraxinus—The Ash

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Oleaceae.

The Ashes are ornamental deciduous, broad-headed trees, with green foliage, which turns yellow or dark purple in Autumn. Valuable as street or avenue trees; they thrive in any good, deep, moderately moist soil. Available for planting during June, July, and August only.

americana. —The White Ash. A tall tree of 50 to 60 feet, with dark green foliage, glaucous beneath	2/6-3/6-5/-
excelsior. —The English Ash. A stately tree of 50 to 60 feet, with bright green lanceolate foliage	2/6-3/6
excelsior aurea. —The Golden Ash. A dwarf variety, with bright golden branches and foliage	3/6
Ornus. —The Flowering Ash. A small tree of 20 feet, with dense terminal panicles of white flowers	2/6-3/6-5/-
Oxycarpa. —The Desert Ash. A particularly hardy species that will stand very dry and almost desert conditions. A fine shapely tree with attractive foliage. Recommended as a street tree where severe conditions exist; 20 to 30 feet	2/6-3/6
Raywoodii. —The Claret Ash. One of the finest ornamental trees introduced for many years. Of rapid growth, it is perhaps the fastest growing of all the Ashes. In Autumn the foliage turns bright claret and retains its wonderful beauty for several months. For best colour effect, a well-drained soil that dries out well in Autumn is advisable	2/6-3/6-5/-
Velutina. —A distinct tree of 30 to 40 feet, with attractive foliage. Recommended for saline soils where but few trees will grow	3/6-5/-

Fuchsia

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Onagraceae.

Hardy flowering shrubs that have become very popular during recent years. They are very showy and can be used both in the garden and bush house or trained against walls or fences, doing best in partial shade, but hardy anywhere.

Balaclava. —Single heliotrope with rosy-carmine sepals	1/6
Ballet Girl. —Double white, with scarlet sepals	1/6
Black Prince. —Single, deep rose, darker sepals	1/6
Canary Bird. —Rich plum with scarlet sepals, prettily marked foliage	1/6
Coralie. —Single, tubular very large flowers, rich coral pink	1/6
Crimson Bedder. —Dwarf, with attractive foliage, which is edged with bright red	1/6
Delvino. —Double, rose, suffused carmine	1/6
Dollar Princess. —Double, purple with crimson sepals	1/6
Elsa. —Semi-double, deep violet; pale pink sepals	1/6
England. —Double rose pink, veined with crimson; crimson sepals	1/6
Fascination. —Single rose pink, white sepals	1/6
George Munk. —Double purple and rose	1/6
gracilis. —A tall-growing variety with small foliage and flowers. Very useful for hedges and for hiding fences	1/6
gracilis variegata. —A most attractive dwarf variety, with its small, green leaves heavily marked with white	1/6
J. B. Vaccome. —Single reddish violet, crimson sepals	1/6
Jubilee. —Double, bright rosy mauve with crimson sepals	1/6
Lieutenant Muritz. —Double deep violet, deep rose sepals	1/6
Madam J. Cretien. —Double, white, scarlet sepals	1/6
Mary. —Single, tubular flowers in large trusses, bright crimson	1/6
Meteor. —A distinct variety with foliage shaded yellow and crimson	1/6
Monarch. —Single, rosy-pink with paler sepals	1/6
Phenomenal. —Double, azure violet flaked with red	1/6
pumila Tom Thumb. —A very dwarf variety of 12 to 15 inches, covered with pendent flowers. Very effective on the rockery	1/6
Shower of Stars. —Semi-double, white with red sepals	1/6
Souv. de H. Henkel. —Long single tubular flowers, rich pink	1/6
Sunray. —Foliage green, white and crimson; very showy	1/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT FUCHSIAS for 7/6.

The Claret Ash is a stately tree.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

FUGOSIA—The Pyramid Tree. NORFOLK ISLAND.

Malvaceae.

Patersonii (syn. *Lagunaria Patersonii*).—A handsome evergreen tree of pyramidal form, growing to 20 or 30 feet, and thriving in poor, arid soil, where few trees will exist ..

2/-

Grevillea

AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

The *Grevilleas* are handsome native trees and shrubs, with attractive flowers, opening in early Spring. The dwarf shrubby varieties deserve to be better known, as few shrubs can surpass them for foliage and flower. They thrive in the poorest soils.

asplenifolia.—One of the most effective shrubs; handsome dark foliage, with silvery reverse; the young tips in Winter and Spring are red. Flowers crimson, and produced in profusion; 6 feet ..

2/-—3/6

lavandulacea.—A dense, spreading shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with lavender-like foliage and pink flowers ..

2/-

linearis.—A tall-growing shrub of 6 feet, with small foliage and mauve-pink flowers, which are produced throughout the year ..

2/6

oleoides dimorpha.—A dense shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with narrow olive-like foliage and bright crimson flowers during Winter and Spring ..

2/-

punica.—A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with rich red flowers ..

2/6

robusta.—The Silky Oak. A tree of 40 to 50 feet, with handsome foliage and bright orange flowers. Stands heat and drought well.

1/6—3/6

rosmarinifolia.—A dense shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with rosemary-like foliage and red flowers in Winter and Spring. This variety forms a fine hedge for poor soils ..

1/6—3/6

Thelmanniana.—A dense shrubby variety of 4 to 5 feet, with fine foliage and attractive deep red and yellow flowers ..

2/-

GARDENIA—The Cape Jasmine.

Rubiaceae.

Florida.—The double sweetly-perfumed variety, much in demand for floral work. A bushy shrub of 3 feet for warm sheltered positions only ..

3/6

globosa.—A distinct species with tubular flowers produced in trusses, colour white, interior hairy and lined pale yellow; hardy; 6 to 8 feet ..

2/6

magnifica.—Large, broad, glossy foliage, and immense double white flowers. Not so free blooming as the smaller varieties ..

3/6

Thunbergia.—Large single, white, strongly-perfumed flowers of great beauty. This variety requires to become well established before flowering; 8 to 10 feet ..

2/6—3/6

GARRYA—The Catkin Shrub.

CALIFORNIA.

Cornaceae.

elliptica.—A conspicuous evergreen, dense shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in midwinter graceful, drooping tufts of pale green catkins, which last for some time. The male form of this shrub is the one that produces the catkins, and is the only form that is worth growing. Very ornamental ..

2/6

GENISTA—The Broom.—See also *Cytisus* and *Spartium*.

Leguminosae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with rush-like growths covered in Spring and Summer with countless small pea-shaped flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation.

aetnensis.—Mt. Etha Broom. A strong-growing variety, with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December; 6 feet ..

2/-

Andreana.—See *Cytisus scoparius Andreanus*, page 20.

florida.—Golden-yellow sweetly-perfumed flowers of dense bushy growth; 5 feet ..

1/6

tinctoria.—A dwarf shrub of 2 to 3 feet, flowering profusely in midsummer, after the other brooms have finished. Bright golden-yellow ..

1/6—3/6

Plant Advanced Plants at any Season.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- GINKGO—The Maidenhair Tree.** CHINA AND JAPAN. Ginkgoaceae.
biloba (syn. *Salisburia adiantifolia*).—An ornamental Chinese tree of 40 to 60 feet, with deciduous foliage resembling Maidenhair Fern. A slow grower of pyramidal habit, very effective in Autumn when the foliage turns yellow. Requires a moist deep soil 2/6
- GOLDFUSSIA (Strobilanthes).** Acanthaceae.
anisophylla.—A small shrubby plant of 3 feet, with deep metallic foliage and lavender funnel-shaped flowers. Requires protection from heavy frosts 2/-
- GORDONIA.** TROPICAL ASIA. Theaceae.
anomala (syn. *axillaris*).—A handsome, hardy evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with glossy foliage, and attractive single camellia-like flowers of cream, produced in Winter. One of the best Winter-flowering evergreens we have. Requires little pruning, and does best in good, loamy soil 2/6-5/-
- HABROTHAMNUS**—see *Cestrum*, page 14.
- HAKEA.** AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.
 The Hakeas are small evergreen trees of 10 to 12 feet, with attractive flowers produced during Winter. They are amongst the hardiest trees we have, thriving in the poorest and driest soils.
- elliptica*.—An attractive large shrub of 10 to 12 feet with white flowers 1/6
- laurina* (syn. *eucalyptoides*).—Flowers in formation like *scabiosa*; rich crimson, with white anthers. Very effective 1/6
- petiolaris*.—A tall-growing shrub of 10 feet, with handsome foliage and rich red flowers 2/6
- saligna*.—A tall shrub with attractive foliage; the young shoots of this variety are rich bronze in colour. Flowers white 2/-
- suaveolens*.—A dense prickly bush of 8 to 12 feet, with white flowers 1/6
- HELIANTHEMUM—Sun or Rock Roses**—see Alpine Section, page 94.

PACKING



Packing and packing material used for the packing of plants for rail or boat will be charged at cost price. No charge will be made for the packing of plants that are despatched by post.

If requested, trees and shrubs grown in pots or containers will be removed and balled or packed in moss to reduce freight.

Our years of experience in the packing of plants for export enables us to almost guarantee safe arrival in any country. We export each year thousands of our plants to Ceylon, Africa, Europe, and other countries where choice plants are appreciated.

Freight or postage are charges that must be borne by the purchaser.

Large deciduous trees are grown in tins for Summer planting.

Hibiscus

Malvaceae.

Evergreen and deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive single and double flowers in the Summer. Those of the evergreen section, which includes some of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, are suitable for warm climates only, but can be grown with success in cold districts if planted against a north fence or wall. They well repay a little extra care, as when once established they present no difficulty. The Syriacus, or deciduous varieties, are hardy in all climates, and flower in midsummer, when flowering shrubs are scarce.

- Agnes Galt.**—Cerise, shading to old rose, very large flowers .. 2/-
Apple Blossom.—Medium-sized single pink blooms in great profusion .. 2/-
Aureole.—Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy-carmine eye. Very free-flowering .. 2/-
Conqueror.—Buff yellow with crimson base; single; very effective .. 2/-
Cooperii.—A tender variety for growing under glass, foliage attractively variegated, flowers rosy red .. 2/-
General Courteges.—A splendid rich scarlet. Very large flower. .. 2/-
heterophyllus.—The Queensland Sorrel Tree. A tall-growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet. Large white flowers with purple centre. 2/-
Island Empress.—A large full double, of rich pink .. 2/-
Island Queen.—Deep rich pink; single .. 2/-
Java.—A small-flowered type that has proved very hardy here. Flowers red, with reflexed petals and very protruding stamens. 2/-
Julius Camfield.—Rich crimson with dark maroon base; single. 2/-
Lambertii.—Large, full double flowers; rich crimson .. 2/-
Madeline Champion.—Rich apricot, with strawberry red base; single .. 2/-
Norman Scoble.—A new variety of outstanding merit. Flowers are rich apricot and full double, this being the first of this colour in the double section. Dwarf growth .. 3/6
Peachblow.—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink .. 2/-
rosa sinensis.—Single red. The popular variety used in the northern States as a hedge plant .. 1/6
Rose Scott.—Single, rose pink with dark eye and white bar on reverse of petals .. 2/-
Rosy Morn.—Old rose with deeper veination, and shaded with salmon on reverse of petals .. 2/-
Wilder's White.—The nearest approach to a pure white, the buds being faintly flushed with pink. Conspicuous crimson protruding stamens .. 2/-

DECIDUOUS OR SYRIACUS SECTION.

- alba luteus plenus.**—Double creamy-white, dark centre .. 1/6
alba plena.—Double white, dark centre .. 1/6
Ardens.—Double pale violet-rose .. 1/6
Boule de Feu.—Double fiery red .. 1/6
Coelestis.—Single, azure blue. This we consider one of the finest flowering shrubs in our collection .. 1/6
Leopoldii.—Semi-double, deep red-carmine .. 1/6
Monstrosus.—Single flesh, dark red centre .. 1/6
paeonaeiflorus.—Double deep vinous rose .. 1/6
pompom rouge.—Double deep crimson .. 1/6
punicus plenus.—Semi-double dark rose .. 1/6
rubis, fl. pl.—Double rich carmine .. 1/6
speciosus.—Double violet-red .. 1/6

OUR SELECTION OF 6 EVERGREEN HIBISCUS for 9/-.

OUR SELECTION of 6 DECIDUOUS HIBISCUS for 7/6.

HOHERIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

Malvaceae.

- populnea.**—The New Zealand Lacebark. A very rapid upright tree of 15 to 20 feet, with small poplar-like foliage and large open white flowers .. 2/6

HOMALANTHUS—The Queensland Poplar.

Euphorbiaceae.

- populifolius.**—A tender tall-growing shrub with large poplar-like foliage, which colours bright red before falling; 5 feet .. 2/6

Plant evergreen Hibiscus against a north wall.

Hydrangeas

The recent improvement in these plants has led to their extensive cultivation, both as garden plants in cool moist situations, particularly in the narrow borders which exist around most dwellings, or as pot or tub plants for decoration during the Christmas season. Their chief requirements are ample supplies of moisture during Spring and Summer and protection from the fierce rays of the hot sun.

Pruning.—These modern Hydrangeas require slightly different treatment to that generally given to the old type. With the dwarf and medium growers the only cutting necessary is the thinning out of the old stems that have flowered; this should be done during the flowering period, or as soon as possible after, preferably before the end of February. The plants then make strong vigorous growth which will flower well the following Summer. The tall growers should be treated in much the same way except that, if they become leggy or unshapely, they can be cut hard back every second or third season, but this must be done in Summer if a season's flowering is not to be missed.

Colouring.—The colour descriptions given here are as recorded in our Nursery, and will vary according to the soil in which they are planted. The blues described here have been treated to produce such colour, and if planted in an alkaline soil will require further treatment with our blueing powder to retain the colour. The pinks and reds are natural colours, but if planted in acid soils will require the addition of lime to prevent them from changing to blue shades.

Height.—For the convenience of those planting beds of these new Hydrangeas we use the following abbreviations to denote the approximate height of each variety :

- D.—Dwarf, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
- M.—Medium, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
- T.—Tall, 4 feet and over.

We have many other varieties that we have tested, but those listed herewith are considered the best.

Prices—2/- each ; larger plants, 3/6.

- Altona.**—Bright blue, fringed petals. (M.)
- America.**—Rich reddish rose with pale edge. (M.)
- Ami Pasquier.**—Deep red, almost crimson. (D.)
- Baroness Schroder.**—Distinct shade of flesh pink suffused with salmon ; early. (M.)
- Carmen.**—Deep red, very rich and free flowering, fringed petals. (D.)
- Colonel Durham.**—Bright carmine, symmetrical heads. (T.)
- Daphne.**—Rich red, free flowering. (D.)
- Deutschland.**—Bright red, very large head and pip. (T.)
- Domotoi.**—Double-flowered blue. (M.)
- Europe.**—Rich blue, large serrated petals. (M.)
- Florence Bolt.**—Clear soft pink. (M.)
- Goliath.**—Rich blue, very free flowering and hardy. (T.) One of the best and most accommodating varieties we have.
- Hamburg.**—Deep blue, fringed petals, strong grower. (M.)
- H. B. May.**—Rich rosy pink, shading to red. (M.)
- Heinrich Seidel.**—Rich carmine red, fringed petals. (T.)
- Holstein.**—Deep blue, early flowering. (M.)
- John Mensing.**—Rich rosy red, free flowering. (D.)
- King George.**—Bright rosy pink, serrated edges, very strong grower. (T.)
- La Marne.**—Enormous flower, clear blue, strong grower. (T.)
- Louis Sauvage.**—Bright cherry red, very free flowering. (D.)
- Madam E. Moulliere.**—Pure white, with blue eye. (T.)
- Marechal Foch.**—Steel blue, flowering at all seasons. (D.)
- Marie Matthes.**—Clear pink, very free flowering. (M.)
- Mars.**—Clear carmine, very large truss. (M.)
- Mesdag.**—Fine pink, dwarf, free flowering. (D.)
- Mrs. Baardse.**—Vivid salmon, splendid habit. (D.)
- Nixe.**—Deep blood red, the brightest of all. (D.)
- Paris.**—Deep purplish blue, serrated edge. (T.)
- Pearl of Schadendorff.**—Clear blue, large petals and truss. (M.)

We supply blueing powders for Hydrangeas.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

HYDRANGEAS—*continued.*

- Parsival.**—Rich red, with serrated edges. (D.)
Princess Elizabeth.—Clear Lorraine pink, very large truss. (T.)
Rubis.—Rich red, very bright and free. (M.)
Rochambeau.—Deep red, compact habit. (D.)
Venus.—Beautiful pink, large truss. (M.)
Vulcan.—Rich carmine red, very compact and free flowering. (D.)

Special Blueing Powder for Hydrangeas, 1/- per lb.; 5 lbs. for 3/6.

COLOURED PLATE COLLECTION OF HYDRANGEAS.

7 Varieties as illustrated in Plate No. 2, one of each for 12/6.
 Larger and stronger plants for 21/-.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

Hypericaceae.

The Hypericums are very hardy, ornamental, shrubby plants of 1 to 3 feet, with yellow flowers, produced almost throughout the year. These plants are very good for growing under trees. These varieties do not spread as does the noxious weed which bears this name.

Chinense.—A most beautiful Chinese species, flowers golden yellow, with numerous long stamens 1/6

Moserianum tricolor.—A delightful little shrub of 2 feet, with foliage which is always bright and attractive. Colour green, cream, and pink. Flowers yellow 1/6

patulum Henryii.—A bushy variety of 3 feet, with attractive foliage and large, handsome, golden-yellow flowers, 2 inches across, followed by masses of attractive blue-black berries 1/6-3/6

IBOZA (Moschosma). SOUTH AFRICA.

Labiatae.

riparia.—A soft-wooded shrubby plant of 4 feet, producing in Winter dense masses of feathery mauve flowers. Requires protection from frosts 2/-

IDESIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.

Harcourtiaceae.

polycarpa.—A rapid-growing deciduous tree of 12 to 15 feet, with large handsome foliage which colours in Autumn. The flowers are green, and very inconspicuous, but are followed by long racemes of bright red berries, which remain on the tree for a long period 2/6-5/---7/6

ILEX—The English Holly. BRITAIN.

Ilicineae.

Aquifolium.—A well-known evergreen spiny shrub, producing attractive berries in Winter. Requires a cool moist soil for best results 2/-

Aquifolium variegatum.—Silver and golden variegated forms. Most attractive 3/6

cornuta.—The Chinese Holly. A hardy variety with attractive foliage, and masses of berries which are produced in Summer 2/6

crenata.—A dwarf Japanese Holly, with small box-like foliage. Berries black; 4 feet 2/6

IMPATIENS—The Balsam.

Geraniaceae.

Roylei.—A soft-wooded plant that produces quantities of pale mauve flowers during Summer and Autumn. Very useful for odd corners 1/6

INGA—The Tassel Flower. SOUTH AMERICA.

Leguminosae.

Attractive evergreen shrubs with wattle-like foliage. They thrive in open, warm positions, flowering in late Spring, Summer, and Autumn. To keep shapely, cut back after Winter.

portoricensis.—Silky white tassel flowers; 6 feet 2/6

pulcherrima.—Rich red tassel flowers; 5 feet 2/6

For explanation of prices, see page 3.



SHOWY, SUMMER-FLOWERING PERENNIALS

The collection, one plant of each, for 7/6

No. 1—*HELENIUM AURANTIACUM* (page 81)

No. 3—*RUDBECKIA PURPUREA* (page 89)

No. 2—*HELENIUM MOERHEIM BEAUTY* (page 81)

No. 4—*HELENIUM WYNDLEY* (page 81)

No. 5—*HELIOPSIS INCOMPARABILIS* (page 81)

Plate No. 6



- No. 1—*PUNICA GRANATUM NANA* (page 45)
 No. 2—*CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIÆ*
 (page 13)
 No. 3—*PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDEI*
 (page 45)
 No. 4—*STIGMAPHYLLON CILIATUM*
 (page 61)
 No. 5—*HIBISCUS GENERAL COURTEGES*
 (page 30)

- No. 6—*DIOSMA PULCHRUM* (page 21)
 No. 7—*MELALEUCA NESOPHILA* (page 34)
 No. 8—*CLERODENDRON UGANDENSE*
 (page 15)
 No. 9—*LAGERSTROEMIA EAVESII* (page 34)
 No. 10—*NIEREMBERGIA AZUREA* (page 39)
 No. 11—*LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM GRD.*
ROSEUM (page 35)

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- IOCHROMA.** ECUADOR. Solanaceae.
grandiflorum.—A very hardy, handsome shrub, with clusters of blue tubular flowers, and broad hairy leaves; 6 feet 2/6
- JACARANDA.** BRAZIL. Bignoniaceae.
ovalifolia (syn. *mimosaefolia*).—A semi-deciduous small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive mimosa-like foliage. Covered in Summer with large bunches of bignonia-shaped flowers of a delightful shade of mauve-blue. Requires to be protected from the frost the first Winter. Needs plenty of water, and a warm situation 2/—3/6
- JASMINUM**—see Climbing Plants, page 59.
- JUDAS TREE**—see *Cercis*, page 13.
- JUNIPERUS**—The Juniper. Pinaceae.
The Junipers are ornamental shrubby Conifers, with scale-like needle foliage. They thrive in moderately moist soils, in open situations.
africana.—A dwarf, dense, compact variety with glaucous foliage; very suitable for rockery planting; 3 feet 3/6—5/-
hibernica.—The Irish Juniper. A slender columnar form, with upright branches, foliage an attractive bluish colour. Invaluable for formal gardens; 6 feet 3/6—5/—7/6
prostrata.—A dwarf-spreading species. Very ornamental; suited for rock work and raised mounds; 2 feet 5/-
squamata Meyer..—A charming semi-prostrate variety with very attractive glaucous-blue foliage. A suitable subject for the rock garden; 3 feet — 7/6
- KALMIA**—The American Mountain Laurel. Ericaceae.
Where it thrives, the *Kalmia* is one of the most attractive of all evergreens, with its glossy laurel-like leaves. It requires a cool, moist soil, such as is suitable for *Rhododendrons*.
latifolia.—Pink flowers and glossy leaves; 3 to 4 feet 3/6—5/-
- KERRIA** (syn. *Corchorus*). JAPAN. Rosaceae.
Hardy deciduous shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, with bright yellow flowers, produced in late Winter and early Spring. Requires a well-drained sheltered position, and thrives in any good garden soil.
japonica.—Single yellow flowers 1/6
japonica flore pleno.—Double yellow flowers 1/6
- KOELREUTERIA.** CHINA. Sapindaceae.
paniculata.—A graceful deciduous tree of 12 to 15 feet, with ornamental pinnately divided foliage, which turns bright yellow in Autumn. Flowers yellow, in large panicles, produced in Summer. Thrives in any soil, but likes a sunny position 2/6—3/6
- KOLKWTZIA**—The Chinese Beauty Bush. Caprifoliaceae.
amabilis.—A delightful free-flowering deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet. Very hardy. In early Spring the rich fresh young foliage attracts attention; later the long arching branches are covered with sprays of small shell-pink trumpets. A beautiful shrub that requires to be well established before its full beauty can be appreciated 2/6—5/-
- LABURNUM**—Golden Chain. Leguminosae.
The Laburnums are handsome, deciduous, large-growing shrubs, with green trifoliate leaves and drooping racemes of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. They thrive in any deep soil.
Vossii.—Immense trusses of rich soft yellow flowers, 18 inches long. The finest of all laburnums, 10 to 12 feet 3/6
vulgare (syn. *Cytisus laburnum*).—The well-known variety, with rich yellow flowers; 10 to 15 feet 2/6—3/6

When remitting, add extra for freight and packing.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LAGERSTROEMIA—The Crape Myrtle. INDIA AND CHINA. Lythraceae.

The Crape Myrtles are deciduous shrubs of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers, produced in large terminal racemes in Summer and Autumn. The foliage colours in late Autumn before falling. They thrive in any open situation, and flower best if cut hard back every Winter.

<i>Eavesii</i> .—Clear mauve, very large flowers ; 5 feet	2/-
<i>indica</i> .—Bright rose-pink ; 10 feet	2/-
<i>indica rubra</i> .—Soft red flowers ; 10 feet	2/-

LAGUNARIA Patersonii—see Fugosia Patersonii, page 28.

LANTANA. TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA. Verbenaceae.

The Lantanas are dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, producing quantities of brightly coloured flowers almost throughout the year. Very effective when massed in beds or borders. They thrive in any hot, dry situation, where other shrubs would fail. For best results, cut hard back after the frosts are over.

<i>Chelsea Gem</i> .—Crimson and orange ; 2 to 3 feet	1/6
<i>Diadem</i> .—Delicate pink and cream ; 3 feet	1/6
<i>Drap d'Or</i> .—Rich golden-yellow ; 3 feet	1/6
<i>Golconde</i> .—Bright orange, very dwarf and compact	1/6
<i>Goliath</i> .—Orange and red, tall growing ; 4 feet	1/6
<i>Magenta Queen</i> .—Rich magenta and orange ; 4 feet	1/6
<i>Minnie Basil</i> .—Lilac and white ; 4 feet	1/6
<i>Sellowiana</i> .—Light purple, dwarf trailing variety ; 1 foot	1/6
<i>Snowflake</i> .—Creamy white, dwarf and compact ; 18 inches	1/6
<i>venusta</i> .—Rich orange, dwarf and compact ; 2 feet	1/6

LARIX—The Larch. EUROPE. Pinaceae.

<i>europaea</i> .—A deciduous conifer that succeeds only in cool, moist climates. A tree of 60 to 70 feet	2/6
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LASIANDRA (Tibouchina). BRAZIL. Melastomaceae.

The Lasiandras are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with handsome foliage and showy purple flowers, opening during Summer and Autumn. They thrive in most open, sunny positions.

<i>Edwardsii</i> .—A hybrid between <i>macrantha</i> and <i>grandiflora</i> , intermediate in habit and flowering ; 5 feet	1/6
<i>Edwardsii-robusta</i> .—A dwarf variety of great beauty, producing flowers as large as <i>grandiflora</i> , and as freely as <i>macrantha</i> . Hardier and more vigorous than <i>grandiflora</i> , and flowering freely through the Winter months ; 3 to 4 feet	1/6
<i>grandiflora</i> .—A dwarf-growing variety, with huge deep violet-purple flowers. Requires slight shelter to do well ; 4 feet	1/6
<i>microphylla</i> .—A dwarf variety of 4 feet, with small foliage and bright rosy-purple flowers	2/-
<i>rosea</i> .—Bright rosy pink, very free flowering. Requires protection from heavy frosts ; 4 feet	2/-

LAUROCERASUS—The Laurel. EUROPE. Rosaceae.

The Laurels are hardy, evergreen shrubs of 10 to 12 feet, with broad dark-green foliage. Very suitable for cold climates, where they make fine hedges.

<i>lusitanica</i> .—The Portugal Laurel	1/6
<i>lusitanica variegata</i> .—A rare variety of The Portugal Laurel, with attractive green and white variegated foliage. A very handsome shrub, particularly suitable for the mountain districts ; 5 feet	3/6
<i>offinalis</i> .—The Common Cherry Laurel	1/6
<i>Schipkaensis Reynvanii</i> .—An exceptionally hardy variety, with most attractive deep rich green foliage. Very floriferous and sweetly perfumed ; 4 to 5 feet	3/6-5/-

LAVANDULA—The Lavender. CANARY IS. AND INDIA. Labiatae.

The Lavenders are dwarf, bushy shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, producing during Summer dense masses of upright spikes of lilac-coloured sweetly-perfumed flowers. They thrive in any open situation that is well drained.

<i>dentata</i> .—A large-growing variety, flowering continuously ; 3 feet. ..	1/-
<i>Stoechas</i> .—The French Lavender ; 2 feet	1/-

The Lagerstroemias thrive in the heat of Summer.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LAVANDULA—*continued.*

- spica alba.**—A rare variety with almost pure white flowers .. 1/-
vera.—The common English Lavender .. 1/-
vera.—Divisions for bordering. 3/6 doz. ; 25/- per 100.

LEONOTIS—The Lion's Ear.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Labiatae.

- Leonurus.**—A rapid-growing evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, producing almost throughout the year dense spikes of bright orange-scarlet flowers. Very hardy, thriving in any soil or situation .. 1/6

Leptospermum

Native Tea-tree

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

The Leptospermums are amongst the hardest of evergreen shrubs, thriving in the driest and most arid of situations. In Spring they are covered with their attractive myrtle-like flowers, which last several weeks. Several of the varieties make fine dwarf hedges, which thrive in the sandy soils quite close to the sea coast.

- Keatleyii.**—A new Winter-flowering variety, with large pink flowers paling towards the edges. Very attractive .. 2/6
laevigatum.—The Coast Tea-tree. Grey foliage and white flowers. One of the most satisfactory plants for coastal planting .. 1/6
rotundifolium.—A most attractive variety of dwarf spreading habit. In Spring the plant is completely covered with large, wide-open single pink flowers which are most conspicuous ; 4 feet. 2/6
Sandersii.—A most desirable free Winter-flowering shrub. Flowers single, pale pink, with red centre. A valuable introduction ; 4 to 5 feet .. 2/-3/6
scoparium alba pleno.—A most attractive variety with large double white flowers in Spring ; 4 feet .. 2/-3/6
scoparium Chapmanii.—Bronzy foliage and deep, reddish-pink flowers. Growth upright ; 4 feet .. 1/6
scoparium grandiflorum roseum.—We class this Tea-tree as one of the finest of all our native shrubs. A well-developed bush of 5 to 6 feet, covered with its large bright rose-pink flowers, will be one of the brightest spots in any garden during February. Highly recommended .. 2/-3/6
scoparium Nicholii.—The Crimson Tea-tree. Deep, bronzy foliage, covered in Spring with rich crimson flowers. Very effective ; 4 feet .. 1/6

LEUCADENDRON—The South African Silver Leaf.

Proteaceae.

- argenteum.**—One of the most handsome of all evergreen trees, with beautiful glossy silver foliage, which is most effective in all seasons. Thrives only in cool, deep soils that are not likely to dry out in Summer ; 15 feet or more in suitable situations .. 3/6

LIBOCEDRUS.

AMERICA.

Pinaceae.

- decurrens.**—The Incense Cedar. A beautiful tree of 15 to 20 feet, of perfect pyramidal outline. The short semi-erect branches are clothed with deep rich foliage .. 3/6-5/-

LIGUSTRUM—The Privet.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Oleaceae.

The Privets are hardy, evergreen shrubs, of dense, compact habit, grown for their handsome foliage. All varieties have small white flowers, followed by black berries. They thrive in all soils and situations.

See also Hedge Plants, pages 56-57.

- ionandrum.**—A very interesting shrub of dwarf and compact habit, and regular form. Leaves small, nearly round, shining, and dense. A fine plant for shaping .. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6-3/6
lucidum aureo-marginatum.—A very handsome variety of 6 to 8 feet, with broadly golden-margined foliage. One of the finest and most rapid-growing of all variegated shrubs .. 2/6

The New Brooms are a glory in Spring.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LIGUSTRUM—continued.

ovalifolium variegatum.—The Californian Privet. Specimen plants 5/-

See Hedge Plants, page 57.

sinense argenteum variegatum.—A small-leaved variety, with silver and pale green foliage, very ornamental; 5 to 6 feet .. 1/6

LINUM (Reinwardtia).

INDIA.

Linaceae.

trigynum.—A dwarf shrub of 2 feet, producing quantities of large yellow bell-shaped flowers in Winter. Requires protection from frosts 1/6

LIPPIA—see Aloysia, page 7.

LIQUIDAMBAR—The Sweet Gum. NORTH AMERICA. Hamamelidaceae.

styraciflua.—A hardy, deciduous pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit, with maple-like leaves, which assume a deep crimson colour in the Autumn. The corky branches are very conspicuous in Winter. One of the most gorgeous of all Autumn colouring trees 2/-—3/6—7/6

LIRIODENDRON.

NORTH AMERICA.

Magnoliaceae.

Tulipifera.—The Tulip Tree. A handsome deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with large-lobed foliage, which turns bright yellow before falling in Autumn. The flowers, which are not produced until the tree is well established, are formed like a tulip, and are of a greenish-yellow colour, marked with orange at the base. Thrives in deep, rich, and somewhat moist soil 2/6—5/-

LONICERA—The Shrubby Honeysuckles.

ASIA.

Caprifoliaceae.

The Shrubby Honeysuckles are rapid-growing shrubs, with beautiful glossy foliage, and fragrant flowers in Spring. They thrive in any soil or situation.

nitida.—Small box-like foliage borne on dense twiggy growths. Creamy fragrant flowers in Summer. One of the finest and most distinct evergreen shrubs of recent introduction. This plant will make an ideal hedge; 3 to 4 feet 1/6

Quantity price, per dozen, 12/-.

pileata.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of horizontal branching habit, with pale green foliage, and berries of light violet. Very useful for covering up an unsightly background, where the pleasing contrast of its foliage and berries compensates for the inconspicuous flowers 1/6

syringantha.—An upright, slender shrub, with dull bluish-green foliage. Flowers produced in early Spring are pale rosy-lilac, and deliciously fragrant. A graceful, semi-deciduous shrub, producing its fragrant flowers profusely 2/-—3/6

tartarica rosea.—A deciduous shrub of 5 feet. Flowers bright pink, produced in early Spring 1/6

LOROPETALUM.

CHINA.

Hamamelidaceae.

chinense.—A dwarf, very branching shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with dull, evergreen foliage and clusters of yellowish flowers with long strap-like petals in early Spring. A most handsome and desirable shrub that requires the same treatment as Azaleas and Rhododendrons 2/6—3/6

LUCULIA.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

Rubiaceae.

gratissima.—A tender evergreen shrub, bearing in the Winter terminal corymbs of rose-pink, sweetly fragrant flowers. A gorgeous shrub that requires a cool, protected, easterly situation, and shelter from the frosts of Winter 2/6—3/6

MACADAMIA—The Queensland Nut Tree. AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

ternifolia.—A hardy, evergreen tree of 10 to 15 feet, with large serrated foliage. This tree bears edible, richly-flavoured nuts. Requires a hot climate, free from frosts 2/-

MACKAYA (Asystasia).

SOUTH AFRICA.

Acanthaceae.

bella.—An evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with large trusses of lilac trumpet-shaped flowers. Very hardy, and will do well in quite shaded situations 2/-

The first price after each item is for the usual-sized plant.

Magnolia

ASIA.

Magnoliaceae.

The Magnolias are amongst the most beautiful of hardy-flowering shrubs. The deciduous varieties bloom early in Spring before the foliage appears, when their large tulip-like flowers are much admired. The evergreen varieties, *fuscata* and *grandiflora*, both flower in Spring and Summer, and are very sweetly scented. They thrive in cool, moist soils, and give distinction to any garden.

conspicua (Yulan).—Pure white flowers, opening in Spring. The true variety which has become very rare — 10/-

fuscata.—The Port Wine Magnolia. An evergreen, compact shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with strongly-perfumed copper-coloured flowers 2/6-3/6

grandiflora.—An evergreen of 15 to 20 feet, with large laurel-like foliage and immense waxy-white flowers, strongly lemon-scented. 2/6

Kobus.—Tall-growing deciduous variety, covered in early Spring with small flowers, white, reverse of petals pale pink. Flowers similar to *stellata*, except that the petals do not reflex. This variety will be found far easier to establish than *stellata*; 15 feet. 3/6

obovata purpurea.—A shrub of 6 feet, bearing rich purple flowers with white inside 3/6

parviflora semi-plena.—A handsome small tree from Korea. The semi-double flowers are composed of pure white petals which encircle a central disc of conspicuous claret-coloured stamens; very fragrant — 7/6

Soulangeana.—Large pinkish flowers stained purple outside. A free-flowering variety of 12 to 15 feet 5/-

Soulangeana nigra.—Intense dark vinous purple, very striking. 7/6

stellata (Halleana).—A charming low-growing variety, producing its pure white flowers in early Spring; 3 to 4 feet 5/--7/6

MAHONIA—see *Berberis*, page 9.

MALUS—see *Pyrus-Malus*, page 45.

Melaleuca

Native Tea-tree Shrubs.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

The Melaleucas are very hardy, evergreen trees and shrubs, very suitable for planting in poor sandy soils or on the sea coast. The flowers produced in Spring are similar to those of the *Callistemon*.

elliptica.—The Crimson Bottle Brush Myrtle. A tall shrub of 8 to 10 feet with bright crimson flowers 2/-

ericifolia.—The Swamp Tea-tree. A small tree of 15 to 18 feet, with white flowers. Very useful for planting in low, swampy ground 1/6

hypericifolia.—A fine bushy shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with pleasing foliage and rich crimson flowers 1/6

lateritia.—Robin Redbreast Bush. A graceful shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with rich vermilion flowers in cylindrical spikes 2 to 3 inches long. Very effective 2/-

nesophila.—One of the finest of the West Australian Tea Myrtles. A large shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in Summer masses of rich mauve bottle brush-like flowers with golden anthers. Very hardy and ornamental in flower and foliage 2/--3/6

scabra.—A bushy shrub of 3 feet, with twiggy branches. Flowers rose pink, in dense terminal globular heads. Very attractive 2/6

squamea.—An upright shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with bright lilac flowers in Spring 1/6

stypelioides.—The Paper Bark Tea-tree. A tall tree with thick spongy bark. Flowers white. A fine shelter tree for planting in poor and arid soils 1/6

thymifolia.—The Thyme-leaved Tea-tree. A dwarf, compact shrub of 2 feet, with bright purple flowers 2/-

Wilsonii.—A dwarf, compact shrub of 3 or 4 feet, with small foliage. The purplish flowers are borne along the stems 2/-

No order is too small to be capably handled.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- MELIA**—The White Cedar. ASIA. Meliaceae.
Azedarach.—The Umbrella Tree. A hardy, deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large ash-like foliage. The attractive lilac-coloured flowers in Spring are followed by yellow berries, which remain on the plant for some time. A fine shade tree that does well even in hot, dry districts 1/6
- MENZIESIA**—see Daboecia, page 20.
- METROSIDEROS**—The New Zealand Fire Bush or Christmas Tree. Myrtaceae.
lucida.—A very beautiful species with small, shining foliage and rich scarlet flowers; 6 feet 2/6
tomentosa.—An attractive flowering large shrub, with handsome glossy evergreen foliage, with rich clusters of bright red flowers. Thrives in any soil or situation, particularly near the sea; 12 to 15 feet 2/-
- MITRARIA.** CHILI. Gesneriaceae.
coccinea.—A dwarf scandent evergreen shrub of 1½ to 2 feet, producing large bright scarlet pendant flowers in Summer and Autumn 2/-
- MYOPORUM.** AUSTRALIA. Myoporineae.
insulare.—The Boobyalla. A very hardy, dense branching shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with bright green foliage and inconspicuous flowers, followed by purplish berries. One of the most satisfactory plants for hedges or breakwinds near the sea coast 1/6
- MYRICA**—The Wax Myrtle. Myricaceae.
cerifera.—A deciduous aromatic shrub of 10 feet, with attractive deep-green foliage, which turns rich purple in Autumn. Inconspicuous flowers, followed by ornamental berries. Thrives in cool, moist sandy peat 2/6
- MYRTUS**—The Myrtle. EUROPE. Myrtaceae.
The Myrtles are dwarf shrubs, grown for their attractive foliage and berries. They require a cool, moist soil, and grow best in the mountain districts.
communis.—The European Myrtle. Flowers white, berries black; 4 to 6 feet 2/-
- NANDINA**—The Japanese Sacred Bamboo. Berberidaceae.
domestica.—A small shrub, with bright red berries, said to be cultivated in every little garden in Japan. An erect plant, with evergreen foliage, at all times graceful, the young growth prettily tinged with red. Panicles of small white flowers are followed by bright red berries. A delightful and rare addition to any garden. It needs a very sheltered position, with cool, moist soil 1/6-3/6
- NERIUM**—The Oleander. SOUTHERN EUROPE. Apocynaceae.
The Oleanders are very hardy, evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet. In Summer they are covered with double and single flowers in large trusses, which stand well above the foliage. They thrive in any soil or situation, and are amongst the most useful of all large-growing shrubs.
luteum plenum.—Semi-double, creamy yellow 1/6
Madonna grandiflora.—Semi-double, pure white 1/6-3/6
Mrs. F. Roeding.—Semi-double, clear salmon. Quite distinct 1/6-3/6
punctatum.—Single, pink 1/6
splendens grandiflorum.—Double, deep rose-pink 1/6-3/6
splendens variegatum.—Foliage striped green and gold; flowers pink 2/6
Souvenir de C. Allut.—Single, dark crimson, very free flowering. 1/6-3/6
- NEVIUSIA**—Snow Wreath. AMERICA. Rosaceae.
alabamensis.—A medium-sized deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with slender wand-like branches which, in Spring, are covered with clusters of white feathery flowers 2/6

The Melaleucas thrive in sandy soils.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- NIEREMBERGIA.** ARGENTINA. Solanaceae.
azurea.—A hardy dwarf free-flowering shrub growing only 20 to 24 inches high, and flowering profusely from October till March. Thrives in an open, sunny position. Ideal for bedding and massing. Colour, rich blue, flowers upright, cup-shaped, or campanula-like 1/6
- NOTHOFAGUS.** AUSTRALASIA. Fagaceae.
 Very hardy, moisture-loving trees, with small evergreen foliage of great beauty.
Cunninghamii.—The Victorian Beech. Tiny glossy green foliage; 20 feet 2/6
fusca.—The New Zealand Red Beech. Small bronze foliage, which turns quite red in Winter; 12 to 15 feet 3/6-5/-
- OCHNA.** UPPER GUINEA. Ochnaceae.
multiflora.—A small evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive foliage and bright yellow flowers, followed by black berries, which are most attractive against the red calyx, which persists after the flowers fall 2/6
- OLEARIA.**—The Tree Aster. NEW ZEALAND. Compositae.
 The Olearias are very hardy shrubs, which yield quantities of dainty white flowers. They grow well by the seaside, and prefer a light soil.
Forsterii.—This variety produces clusters of dainty white flowers, but its chief attraction is its striking yellowish-green foliage .. 2/-
Gunniana.—A charming little shrub, cover in Spring with a cloud of creamy white daisy-like flowers with golden centre 2/-
- OSMANTHUS (Olea).** JAPAN. Oleaceae.
 Hardy woody plants with hard glossy foliage. Very much like the Holly in growth and appearance.
aquifolium atropurpureus.—Foliage purplish-black when young; later green, tinged purple; 4 feet 2/--3/6
Delavayi.—E. A new introduction from China with small, hard and stiff foliage somewhat like box. The white, jessamine-like flowers, produced in Spring, are delightfully scented; 4 feet .. 3/6
Fortunei.—A handsome hybrid of Japanese origin, with holly-like leaves. The delightfully fragrant white flowers are produced during Autumn; 6 feet 2/6
- PARROTIA.** PERSIA. Hamamelidaceae.
persica.—A very rare deciduous spreading shrub of 8 to 10 feet, grown chiefly for the rich Autumn colouring of its foliage, which varies through shades of orange, yellow, and crimson 3/6
- PAULOWNIA.**
 Strong growing deciduous trees of 15 to 20 feet, with large green foliage. Covered in Spring with large gloxinia-like flowers. They make fine specimens for lawns, thriving in good deep soil.
tomentosa (syn. *imperialis*).—Pale blue 3/6
- PAVONIA.** ST. DOMINGO. Malvaceae.
coccinea.—A hardy, evergreen shrub of 8 feet, with large foliage and attractive upright abutilon-like flowers, produced throughout the year. Cut back after frosts are over. Very hardy .. 2/-
- PENTAPTERYGIIUM.** HIMALAYAS. Ericaceae.
serpens.—A distinctive small shrub of 3 feet with arching branches of attractive foliage which in the young stage is richly coloured. The red tubular, pendulous flowers hang from the underside of the branches like fuchsias. The plant produces a large tuberous root stock. Prefers a shady position 2/6
- PHILADELPHUS.**—The Mock Orange. ASIA. Saxifragaceae.
 These are bushy shrubs of 3 to 6 feet, covered in Spring with fragrant white strongly-perfumed flowers. All are deciduous, except *mexicanus*, which is an evergreen. They are perfectly hardy, and grow freely in almost any soil or situation.
Boule d'Argent.—A dwarf free-flowering variety, with double flowers; 3 feet 1/6

Prices in 2nd and 3rd columns are for advanced plants.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PHILADELPHUS—*continued.*

mexicanus.—Creamy white, large, strongly-perfumed flowers ; an evergreen ; 3 feet 1/6

Virginal.—A beautiful variety, with enormous pure white semi-double sweetly-scented flowers, produced in large panicles ; 5 feet 1/6

PHLOMIS—The Jerusalem Sage.

Labiateae.

fruticosa.—A distinct evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with tomentose foliage. Flowers bright yellow, like a giant *Salvia*, produced in Winter. Very useful for seaside planting 2/-

PHOTINIA—The Chinese Hawthorn.

Rosaceae.

glabra rubens.—A very hardy dense shrub of 4 to 5 feet, grown chiefly for the effect of its brilliant red young foliage, which covers the bush at each new growth or after cutting. The flowers are creamy white in Spring. A very choice plant for a select hedge. 2/--3/6

PHYGELIUS—The Cape Fig Wort.

Schrophulariaceae.

capensis.—A hardy, shrubby plant, thriving in any situation, and producing erect stems of pendulous scarlet flowers in Summer and Autumn 1/6

PICEA—see *Abies*, page 5.

PICEA PUNGENS KOSTERIANA—see *Abies*, page 5.

PINUS—The Pine.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Pinaceae.

Large-growing ornamental trees of 40 to 60 feet, suitable for avenue or shelter planting.

Canariensis (Canary Islands Pine).—Very ornamental, with blue-green foliage ; 40 to 50 feet 1/6

halepensis.—Aleppo Pine. A hardy tree, thriving in the poorest of soils ; very fine for coastal planting ; 30 to 40 feet 1/6

insignis (syn. *radiata*).—Monterey Pine. A rapid-growing tree, very useful for shelter, thriving in any soil or locality ; 50 feet. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/6

Pittosporum

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Pittosporaceae.

The *Pittosporums* are hardy evergreen shrubs of 8 to 12 feet, very suitable for hedges and breakwinds. The variegated varieties are very handsome, and make fine specimen shrubs. They thrive in almost any situation in well-drained soil.

See also Hedge Plants, pages 56-57.

crassifolium variegatum.—We have much pleasure in introducing this most beautiful variegated shrub, which when it is well known will, in our opinion, be largely planted. With the upright growth and hardiness of the green form, this delightful plant has foliage of pale green and white. Highly recommended. 2/6

eugenioides.—Known as the Yellow *Pittosporum*. A fine variety from New Zealand, with pale green foliage ; 10 feet. 1/6
Per dozen, 15/-.

eugenioides variegatum.—Foliage pale green, deeply bordered with silvery-white. Very effective ; 8 feet 2/--3/6

nigrescens.—The small-leaved variety with black flowers and stems. Very hardy 1/6

nigrescens variegata.—An attractive variegated form of upright pyramidal form 2/--3/6

Tobira.—A dwarf species of 5 to 6 feet from Japan. Glossy green foliage and clusters of cream, sweetly-scented flowers 2/-

Tobira variegata.—An attractive variegated form, with cream and green foliage. A most attractive dwarf specimen ; 4 to 5 feet. 2/6

undulatum.—Large, dark-green laurel-like foliage. Flowers creamy and sweetly perfumed Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

Photinia glabra rubens has brilliant young foliage.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- PLATANUS—The Oriental Plane Tree.** LEVANT. Platanaceae.
orientalis.—A large-growing deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with broad foliage. Flowers greenish-yellow in Spring, succeeded by brown prickly fruits, which remain through the Winter. Suitable for avenue and street planting 2/6-3/6
- PLECTRANTHUS—The Flowering Coleus.** ASIA. Labiatae.
Ecklonii.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with green coleus-like foliage, and attractive terminal spikes of dainty pale blue flowers throughout the season from Spring to Autumn. Will thrive in any odd corner. Cut back when frosts are over. 1/6
- PLUMBAGO—The Lead Wort.** SOUTH AFRICA. Plumbaginaceae.
 One of the hardiest of dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 5 feet, and flowering throughout the Summer. Makes a fine hedge, standing heat and drought well. Thrives in any soil or situation.
capensis.—Pale blue flowers in dainty clusters 1/6
- PLUMERIA—The Frangipanni.** MEXICO. Apocynaceae.
acutifolia.—A deciduous large-leaved shrub, suitable for warm climates only. Large cream flowers very sweetly perfumed .. 3/6
- PODALYRIA.** SOUTH AFRICA. Leguminosae.
 Hardy evergreen shrubs, with silvery foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers in Spring. They thrive in most situations, and are amongst the most handsome of all shrubs, growing 4 to 6 feet.
calyptрата grandiflora.—Large mauve-pink flowers, very attractive; 6 feet 2/-5/-
sericea.—Pale pink; foliage very silvery; 4 feet 2/-
- POINCIANA—The Bird of Paradise Flower.** FLORIDA. Leguminosae.
Gilliesii.—A hardy, deciduous shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive acacia-like foliage and panicles of peculiar flowers in Summer and Autumn. Yellow with long red stamens. Requires a warm situation to do well 2/6
- POINSETTIA.** MEXICO. Euphorbiaceae.
pulcherrima.—This gay, showy plant is too well known to need description. Its vivid scarlet bracts surrounding the small yellow flowers make a splash of colour in the garden. Needs good, fibrous loam in a position where it gets plenty of sunlight and shelter from winds and frosts; 4 to 6 feet 2/6
- POLYGALA—The Milk Worts.** SOUTH AFRICA. Polygalaceae.
 Hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, with pale green foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers, opening in Winter. The variety *myrtifolia* makes a good hedge for planting in sandy soils or near the coast.
myrtifolia.—Purple flowers 1/6
oppositifolia.—A dwarf species of 3 feet, with graceful drooping branches, and terminal racemes of purple flowers in Summer .. 2/6

Garden Construction and Lay-out

We have now established a department to take care of this side of the business. All types of Landscape Gardening are undertaken, particularly the laying out of new and the re-modelling of existing gardens, including supplying and planting of suitable Trees, Shrubs, and Perennials.

Rock Gardens are constructed and planted with suitable subjects.

The benefit of our many years of experience is at your service. A representative will be pleased to call and discuss these matters with you. Phone FU 5270.

Purple-leaved Plums make a wonderful background.

Populus—The Poplar

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Salicaceae.

The Poplars are well-known deciduous trees of rapid growth, attaining 40 to 50 feet. They are very fine subjects for avenue and shelter planting, thriving in damp situations.

- alba.**—The Silver or Abele Poplar. Handsome silvery foliage .. 3/6-5/-
alba Bolleana.—The upright or silver-leaved Lombardy Poplar. 3/6-5/-
alba Richardii.—A small-growing variety, suitable for restricted areas. Foliage bright golden yellow above and silvery white beneath. A fine colour contrast .. 3/6
angulata cordata robusta.—A very vigorous variety of recent introduction, with large broad foliage and angled wood .. 3/6-5/-
Balsamifera.—The Balsam Poplar. A fine quick-growing American tree with large foliage. The prominent leaf buds are coated with fragrant resin .. 3/6-5/-
deltoides.—A very vigorous grower, with large heart-shaped leaves, bright green, the main nerve and veins being rich red. A rapid-growing and distinctive tree; 30 to 40 feet .. 3/6-5/-
dilitata (syn. *pyramidalis*).—The Lombardy Poplar. One of the most useful and popular of upright-growing trees. Very rapid in growth, thriving in any soil or situation .. 3/6-5/--7/6
lasiocarpa.—A distinct species of small growth, with large bright green leaves with conspicuous red veins and leaf stalks; 20 feet. 3/6
monilifera.—A very vigorous variety of spreading habit with attractive green foliage .. 3/6-5/--7/6
monilifera aurea.—The Golden Poplar. One of the most attractive golden-leaved trees. Very rapid in growth, forming a shapely specimen in a season or two .. 3/6-5/--7/6
Simonii obtusata.—A new upright poplar of Chinese origin. It is the most outstanding variety that we have seen, and quickly forms an erect, columnar tree. The branches are flexible, with red ribbed bark which becomes brown when ripened. The leaves are obovate, without the usual acute apex of a poplar, dark shining green, paler beneath, with a central vein of red. Owing to the bright colour of the shoots and leaves, it is much more ornamental than the Lombardy Poplar, which tree it most resembles. We particularly recommend *populus Simonii obtusata* for road and avenue planting, as it resists violent winds and thrives on the sea-coast as well as inland .. 3/6-5/--7/6
tremula.—The Aspen or Trembling Poplar. So named on account of the foliage being continually on the move .. 3/6-5/-
tremula pendula.—A handsome weeping tree of slender growth, producing quite an airy, fountain-like effect. The foliage is reddish purple when young; also, in Spring, the long catkins are most attractive. Plants grafted on tall stems .. 12/6
yunnanensis.—This quick-growing tree is perhaps one of the most outstanding introductions of recent years, equally at home by the sea or in mountain districts it forms a shapely tree in a season or two. In Spring the young foliage is tipped with red, maintains its glossy green all Summer, and turns rich yellow before falling in late Autumn .. 3/6-5/--7/6

POTENTILLA—The Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Rosaceae.

- Farrerri.**—A compact bushy deciduous shrub of 3 feet with attractive foliage. In Summer and Autumn the plant is covered with a mass of buttercup-like flowers of a rich dazzling golden yellow. Very hardy .. 1/6

CACTI

Although we have discontinued listing these plants in detail, we still hold large stocks of all the best and hardiest types. The varieties vary from month to month so that it is impossible to catalogue them. To those interested we recommend a visit to the Nursery, when our extensive stock can be inspected.

Populus Simonii obtusata is a new upright tree.

Prostanthera

The Native Mint Bush

AUSTRALIA.

Labiatae.

The Mint bushes are hardy, quick-growing, compact evergreen shrubs of 3 to 6 feet, covered in early Spring with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation.

incisa. —Cut-leaved Mint Bush. Dwarf and bushy, with violet flowers ; 3 feet	1/6
incisa rosea. —A rare variety and one of the most attractive Native shrubs. Of the same bushy compact habit as the violet form, but with attractive pink flowers which completely hide the foliage in Spring ; 3 feet	2/6
lasianthos. —Pinkish-white flowers with purple spots. Very fine ; 6 feet	2/-
melissifolia. —Violet, tall growing, with large foliage ; 6 feet	1/6
nivea. —The Snowy Mint Bush. Flowers white ; 6 feet	1/6
ovalifolia. —A very handsome variety, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers	2/-
rotundifolia. —Violet, very free flowering ; 4 feet	1/6
Sieberi. —Light violet ; very dwarf and bushy ; 3 feet	1/6

Protea

The Cape Honeysuckle.

Proteaceae.

Evergreen woody shrub from the Cape, bearing large cone-like flowers with a mass of long stamens. Very effective, thriving in well-drained soils, especially by the sea coast.

Cynaroides. —The giant of the family, with thick trailing branches clothed with succulent-like foliage. The huge flowers up to 12 inches across are bright rosy pink, covered with whitish hairs.	7/6-12/6
grandiflora. —A small tree with glaucous foliage and large white flowers	5/-
lepidocarpodendron. —The Black Protea. Flowers pink with a distinct black fur fringe. Very attractive	5/-
mellifera. —A tall shrub of 8 to 10 feet, producing its creamy-pink flowers in Winter	2/-
speciosa. —A free-growing species of 5 feet, producing bright red flowers during the Winter months	5/-

Prunus

Rosaceae.

Under this heading we describe the best varieties of a varied genus of very beautiful ornamental flowering trees and shrubs, commonly known as Flowering Almonds, Flowering Cherries, Flowering Peaches, and Flowering Plums.

They are all hardy, deciduous flowering trees, most handsome in cultivation, and form quite a feature of some gardens in early Spring. They thrive in open situations where the wood can become thoroughly ripened, and should be pruned as soon as the flowers fall. All are supplied from the open ground during the Winter months, or in pots for Summer planting.

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Almonds.

Lady Lyle. —Single, pale flesh pink, opening very early ; 6 to 8 feet.	2/--3/6
Pollardii. —Large single, rose-pink flowers, opening early in August.	2/--3/6
One of the most attractive of all flowering trees ; 15 feet	2/--3/6

PRUNUS—Flowering Plums.

Blirieana flore pleno. —A shrubby variety of 6 to 7 feet, with rich metallic foliage and double bright rose-pink flowers, opening in August	2/-
Moseri flore pleno. —Of the same habit as Blirieana, but with light-coloured flowers ; 6 feet	2/-

Plant with your mind on the future.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PRUNUS—continued.

- Mume rosea.**—The Japanese Winter-flowering Plum, semi-double bright rose-pink flowers, opening in June. Sweetly perfumed ; 10 feet 2/--3/6
- Pissardii** (syn. *P. cerasifera* var. *Pissardii*).—The Persian Plum. A handsome tree of 15 feet, with deep purplish-red foliage. The single, pure white flowers cover the branches in Spring before the foliage appears 2/--3/6
- Pissardii nigra.**—Of the same habit as *Pissardii*, but with dark, rich purple foliage and pale pink flowers. Very handsome .. 2/--3/6
- sinensis alba flore pleno.**—The double white flowering Plum, of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet 2/-
- sinensis rosea flore pleno.**—The double pink flowering Plum, of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet 2/-
- spinosa purpurea.**—The Purple-leaved Blackthorn. A dense spreading tree of 8 to 10 feet, with small rich purple foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white 2/--3/6
- triloba.**—Double deep rose-pink flowers. Of bushy free-flowering habit ; 5 feet 2/-
- Vesuvius.**—Large foliage of a rich metallic crimson colour. Flowers white ; 15 feet 2/--3/6

PRUNUS PERSICA—Flowering Peaches.

- atropurpurea.**—An attractive Peach, with deep purple foliage and large single pink flowers. Very effective ; 12 feet 2/-
- double crimson.**—Rich carmine-crimson double flowers ; 15 feet. 2/--3/6
- double pink.**—Bright double pink ; 15 feet 2/--3/6
- double white.**—Very large double white flowers ; 15 feet .. 2/--3/6
- Harbinger.**—A new double-crimson flowering Peach, which claims distinction on account of its early-flowering habit. The flowers are full double and rich carmine-crimson, opening in dense masses in August—a full month before the other flowering Peaches .. 2/--3/6

PRUNUS SERRULATA—Japanese Flowering Cherries.

- James H. Veitch.**—A dwarf-growing variety, with very double deep rose-pink flowers 2/6-3/6
- Mount Fuji.**—Semi-double pure white, large, sweetly-perfumed flowers. Very handsome 2/6-3/6
- New Red.**—A new Japanese variety, with deep carmine-red buds, opening to large double rose flowers 2/6-3/6
- rosea-plena** (*Hokusai*).—A vigorous grower, producing an abundance of pale pink flowers 2/6-3/6
- Shiro fugen.**—Large, double flowers, pink in bud, opening to a pinkish white. Foliage bronze 2/6-3/6

PSEUDOPANAX—Lancewood.

NEW ZEALAND.

Araliaceae.

- crassifolium.**—A most curious evergreen small tree, with long narrow, stiff sword-like deeply-toothed leaves on an erect single stem. As the tree develops its branches and the foliage becomes shorter. Prefers a cool, moist situation. Well worth growing as an interesting tub plant 3/6

PSIDIUM—The Guava.

BRAZIL.

Myrtaceae.

- Cattleianum.**—The Strawberry Guava. A neat evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with laurel-like foliage and small creamy flowers, followed by edible fruit, which is rich wine-purple when ripe .. 1/6-3/6

PSORALEA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Leguminosae.

Dense, quick-growing broom-like shrubs that will thrive in very damp positions. The attractive masses of pea-shaped flowers are most showy. Cut back after flowering to keep shapely.

- aphylla.**—The Blue Broom. Leafless stems with blue and white flowers in Summer 2/-
- pinnata.**—Pale to dark blue. Pinnate foliage ; 6 feet 1/6-3/6

See page 3 for explanation of prices.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PUNICA—The Pomegranate. PERSIA AND N.W. INDIA. Punicaceae.

Hardy, deciduous bushy shrubs of 6 to 10 feet, with large attractive red flowers in Spring. Granatum produces the large edible fruits, which are most attractive on the plants after the foliage drops in Autumn. Plant in any open situation.

Granatum.—The edible Pomegranate. Single scarlet flowers .. 1/6

Granatum flore pleno.—Large double scarlet flowers .. 1/6

Granatum nana.—A very dwarf form of the Pomegranate, growing only 2 feet, and being covered in Summer and Autumn with masses of small crimson flowers and fruit. An ideal shrub for a small hedge, or for planting in the Rock Garden .. 2/-

Pyracantha

The Evergreen Hawthorn

NORTH AMERICA.

Rosaceae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, generally listed with Crataegus, which are deciduous. They are of vigorous, bushy growth, forming dense shrubs of from 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with masses of white flowers, followed by clusters of small berries, which in Autumn assume brilliant colours, and remain through Winter. They thrive in any soil or situation.

angustifolia.—A striking variety, with long narrow leaves, which are silvery underneath; bears a striking resemblance to some of the Cotoneasters. Covered in Autumn with masses of orange-scarlet berries, which retain their full beauty until Spring; 6 feet. 1/6-3/6-5/-

coccinea (syn. *Crataegus pyracantha*).—A dwarf-growing variety of 4 feet, with orange-yellow berries .. 1/6-3/6

coccinea Lalandei.—The Fiery Thorn. The best and most popular variety, with slender pale green leaves and clusters of brilliant fiery orange berries, larger than most varieties; 6 feet. 2/-3/6

crenulata (syn. *Crataegus crenulata*).—White flowers, followed by small scarlet berries, which completely cover the plant. Very effective. Makes a fine hedge; 6 feet .. 1/6-3/6

Rogersiana flava.—A bushy variety with dentated foliage, branches covered in Autumn with beautiful golden-yellow berries. The fruits of this variety colour beautifully as early as February, and remain until late Autumn; 6 feet. Very effective .. 1/6-3/6

yunnanensis.—A dwarf-spreading variety of great beauty, with glossy foliage and masses of white flowers which are followed by bright crimson berries, which hang for months after all others have fallen .. 1/6-3/6-5/-

Pyrus-Malus

Flowering Apples and Crabs

Rosaceae.

Hardy, deciduous shrubs and small trees, with attractive flowers in early Spring, followed by small sour apples or crabs, which are most attractive in Autumn.

Aldenhamsensis.—A new variety, with rich bronzy foliage and semi-double wine-crimson flowers, followed by large purplish fruits. Flowering later, and of more upright growth, than *floribunda purpurea*; 12 feet .. 2/6

Coral.—Fruit small and conical, flattened at ends. Of rich, warm yellow, with vermilion cheek. Stalk long. Flowers pale pink. 2/6

Eleyii.—Foliage bright reddish-purple. Flowers rich vinous red, borne in clusters, followed by fruit similar to *Morello* cherries in size and colour. A new hybrid variety of great merit .. 2/6

floribunda atrosanguinea.—A richly-coloured variety of the Japanese flowering Crab. Buds scarlet, opening brilliant carmine-red. Of spreading, almost drooping habit .. 3/6

Freight and Packing are charged extra.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PYRUS-MALUS—*continued.*

- floribunda Lemoinei.**—A new hybrid variety, with deep bronze foliage and large well-shaped flowers of brightest scarlet crimson. Purplish fruits in Autumn 2/6
- floribunda purpurea.**—One of the most distinct of the Flowering Crabs on account of its bronzed foliage and purplish-rose flowers. The fruit in Autumn is rich crimson and very attractive. A small-growing tree of horizontal branching habit; 15 feet .. 2/6
- Gorgeous.**—A dwarf-growing Crab Apple of 5 feet, producing masses of most brilliant fruit. Very effective in Autumn .. 3/6
- spectabilis.**—The Chinese Crab. Of upright vigorous growth, with large semi-double rose-coloured flowers in dense masses. Scarlet fruits in Autumn; 15 feet 2/6

Pyrus Sorbus

The Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree

Rosaceae.

The Sorbuses are handsome deciduous trees, with graceful pinnate foliage, bearing in Spring showy clusters of small white flowers, which are followed by attractive red berries. In Autumn the foliage assumes most glorious colours before falling. They thrive in any deep soil, but are most suited to the cool mountain districts.

- americana.**—The American Mountain Ash or Dogberry. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with spreading branches; white flowers and red berries in Autumn 2/6-3/6-5/-
- Aria.**—The White Beam. A broad pyramidal tree of 15 to 20 feet, with large serrate foliage, dark green with white tomentose beneath. Fruit orange red 3/6
- Aria lutescens.**—Bright golden foliage with silver beneath. A most attractive small tree. Fruit, orange red 3/6
- Aucuparia.**—The European Mountain Ash. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with handsome foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by clusters of attractive berries. A fine tree for avenue or park planting 2/6-3/6-5/-
- Aucuparia fructu-lutea (Fifeana).**—Of the same habit of growth and foliage as Aucuparia, but with clusters of bright yellow berries in Autumn 2/6-3/6-5/-
- discolor.**—A fine new form of Mountain Ash, remarkable for its rich Autumn colouring. Dwarf growing 2/6-3/6-5/-

QUERCUS—The Oak.

Fagaceae.

The Oaks are ornamental trees, with tall, massive trunks and stout spreading limbs, grown chiefly in gardens for their handsome foliage and interesting habit.

- Cerris.**—The Turkey Oak. A handsome tree of pyramidal habit, with dark-green foliage 3/6
- Lusitanica.**—A handsome large-leaved evergreen Oak of fairly rapid growth 3/6
- palustris.**—The Pin Oak. A large-growing tree, with short, spreading branches, forming a symmetrical head. Foliage deep green, turning to bright red in Autumn 3/6
- Robur.**—The English Oak. A large-growing tree with stout spreading branches 3/6
- rubra.**—A beautiful Oak, growing into a large majestic tree, the foliage turning red in Autumn 3/6

Use Advanced Plants for immediate effect.

Retinospora

(syn. Chamaecyparis)

JAPAN.

Pinaceae.

The Retinoporas are attractive Conifers closely allied to the Cupressus, with scale-like foliage densely clothing the branches, which are usually flattened. They require similar conditions to the Cupressus, with perhaps more moisture in Summer.

- ericoides**.—A dwarf, rounded shrub of 4 feet. Foliage glaucous in Summer, turning reddish-bronze in Winter 3/6
- leptoclada**.—A large pyramidal variety of fairly rapid growth, with attractive silvery-grey shining foliage; 6 feet 3/6-5/-7/6
- obtusa Crippsii**.—A lovely subject to grow as a single specimen. Richly-coloured golden form, of perfect habit; 5 feet 5/-7/6
- obtusa nana aurea**.—A very dwarf, slow-growing variety, with beautiful golden foliage. A fine Conifer for the rock garden; 3 feet 5/-7/6-12/6
- obtusa nana gracilis**.—A slow-growing variety for the rock garden, forming compact globular little specimens with rich dark green foliage. Most attractive 5/-
- obtusa nana tetragona**.—A dwarf, upright-growing form, with attractive rich golden foliage. Slow growing, suitable for the rock garden; 3 feet 5/-
- plumosa**.—A conical shrub with tender branchlets of feathery plume-like appearance; 4 feet 3/6-5/-
- plumosa aurea**.—A very showy form, the young growth tipped with golden-yellow, turning bronze in Winter; 4 feet 3/6-5/-
- squarrosa**.—A densely-branched bushy shrub, with spreading feathery branchlets. Foliage glaucous above, silvery below; 6 feet 3/6-5/-7/6

RAPHIOLEPIS—The Indian Hawthorn.

Rosaceae.

Very hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with ovate leathery deep-green foliage, and clusters of fragrant white flowers in Spring, followed by clusters of black berries. Grows in almost any soil or situation.

- ovata** (syn. japonica).—Large leaves; 4 feet 1/6

RHAMNUS—The Variegated Buckthorn.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Rhamnaceae.

- Alaternus variegatus**.—A really useful and handsome variegated evergreen of bushy habit of 6 feet. Leaves are margined in creamy-white. Thrives in a very dry situation, or by the sea coast 2/6

RHUS—The Sumach.

Anacardiaceae.

The Sumachs are ornamental deciduous shrubs, grown for their handsome foliage, which assumes brilliant Autumnal colours. They thrive in most soils in open situations, and colour best in the cool, mountain districts.

- succedanea**.—The Wax Tree. A shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with graceful foliage, which turns rich scarlet in Autumn 2/-
- typhina laciniata**.—A very handsome form, with finely dissected foliage, which turns brilliant red in Autumn; 4 feet 2/6

ROBINIA—The False Acacia.

Leguminosae.

- Kelseyii**.—A very beautiful rapid-growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with attractive foliage, purple in Spring, passing to dark green in Summer, and assuming rich golden tints before falling in Autumn. Flowers freely produced, are of a rich, violaceous rose colour in wistaria-like racemes 3/6

RONDELETIA.

AMERICA.

Rubiaceae.

- amoena**.—A tall-growing variety of 6 feet, with large foliage and trusses of salmon-pink flowers. Very effective 2/6
- anomala**.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive coral-red flowers produced in Summer and Autumn. Thrives in a warm, sunny situation 2/-

We deliver free to the suburbs once a week.

Rhododendrons

Ericaceae.

The Rhododendrons belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and the bushes are often frequently covered with their showy trusses of brilliantly and variously coloured flowers. They grow best in a peaty or porous loamy soil which does not contain lime and always retains a sufficient amount of moisture. They like, as a rule, half-shaded positions. Our Rhododendrons are all strong, vigorous plants.

Admiral Piet Hein. —Pale lilac, very large flowers in immense trusses. Strong grower	7/6
Alarm. —White, deeply edged with pink. Very effective	5/-
Alice. —Deep rosy pink, flushed with salmon. Very large trusses.	7/6
Armistice Day. —Brilliant orange red, blooms and trusses of good shape. Early flowering	7/6
Britannia. —Brilliant scarlet crimson. Large gloxinia-like flowers.	7/6
Broughtonianum. —Rosy cerise, very large flowers. Tall grower.	5/-
C. B. Van Nes. —Dark scarlet, large truss. Good foliage	7/6
Corry Koster. —Light pink, heavily spotted crimson, frilled edges	7/6
Cynthea. —Bright cerise, free flowering	7/6
Duke of Cambridge. —Reddish pink, very large flowers	5/-
Fastuosum flore pleno. —Clear lilac, double flowers	5/-
Lady Grenville. —Clear cerise. Very bright. Fine truss	5/-
Louis Pasteur. —Beautiful rich pink, very large truss	7/6
Madam Walters. —Rose pink, with lighter centre	5/-
Mrs. E. C. Stirling. —Palest lilac pink, good truss and free grower.	7/6
Mrs. T. Agnew. —Yellowish white	5/-
Pink Pearl. —Rich pink, paling with age. A strong vigorous, hardy variety	7/6
ponticum. —Lilac, very hardy and free flowering	5/-
Prince C. de Rohan. —Pink, fading to white, with dark blotch. Early flowering	5/-
Professor Hugo de Vries. —Of the same type as "Pink Pearl," but much deeper and richer in colour	7/6
Sappho. —White with large chocolate blotch	5/-
Unknown Warrior. —Large glowing red, very large truss of perfect form	7/6
Warrior. —Rich dark red, late flowering	5/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX SHOWY RHODODENDRONS for 30/-.

RIBES—The Flowering Currant. NORTH AMERICA. Saxifragaceae.
The Flowering Currants are deciduous free-flowering shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, with attractive pendulous trusses of flowers in earliest Spring. They thrive in almost any soil in open situations.

aureum. —Flowers yellow, foliage turns red in Autumn; 4 feet	1/6
Gordonianum. —Flowers bronzy-yellow, tinged red outside; 5 feet	1/6
sanguineum. —Red Flowering Currant. Very attractive in early Spring, with its masses of bright rosy-red flowers	1/6

SALIX—The Willow. EUROPE. Salicaceae.
The Willows are well-known deciduous trees of rapid growth, flourishing in damp situations, or at the sides of streams, the roots having the effect of holding the banks against erosion. Plant during the Winter months only.

babylonica. —The Weeping Willow. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with long, slender olive-green or purplish branches	2/-
caerulea. —The Bat Willow. We have a nice stock of this true Bat Willow, propagated from plants imported by us direct	2/-
multinervis. —A distinctive Pussy Willow introduced by us from China. Of dwarf, bushy habit, with attractive pale green foliage. Its showy greyish flowers are most acceptable for cutting	2/-
rubra. —The Pussy Willow. An upright tree of 10 to 15 feet, with bright green foliage and red branches. Produces in early Spring the showy catkins, which are valued for cutting	2/-
vitellina aurea. —The Golden Willow. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with rich golden-yellow branches and pale green foliage	2/-

Give Rhododendrons half-shade for best results.



PERENNIAL ASTERS OR MICHAELMAS DAISIES

One plant of each for 17/6 ; three plants of each for 45/-

For descriptions, see pages 77, 78

No. 1—CHAS. WILSON

No. 2—VICTOR

No. 3—SPIRE

No. 4—SUNSET GLOW

No. 5—MRS. GEO. MONRO

No. 6—STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

No. 7—TAPLOW SPIRE

No. 8—MAMMOTH

No. 9—SILVER SPRAY

No. 10—OWEN WELLS

No. 11—SNOWSPRITE

No. 12—EMPRESS OF COLWALL

No. 13—BEECHWORTH CHALLENGER

No. 14—QUEEN MARY

No. 15—MARJORIE

Plate No. 8



A SELECTION OF PHLOX DECUSSATA

(See pages 87, 88.)

The heads of bloom on our Phlox plants are of usual size, but in this plate, except in the cases of Nos. 2 and 8, we have taken only a few pips in order to illustrate the colour and form

Coloured Plate Collection

13 Plants (one of each illustrated) for 15/-

39 Plants (three of each illustrated) for 40/-

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- SAMBUCUS**—The Elderberry. EUROPE. Caprifoliaceae.
Hardy, deciduous shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, with attractive foliage and large heads of white flowers, which are followed by black berries.
- nigra argentea variegata**.—Silver and green foliage 1/6
nigra aurea.—Bright golden foliage. Very effective 1/6
- SANTOLINA**—The Lavender Cotton. Compositae.
Very dwarf spreading shrubs, with attractive silvery evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers produced in Summer. They are ideal plants for rockeries or dry banks.
- chamae-cyparissus**.—Very dwarf and compact; 12 inches .. 1/6
pectinata.—Taller and spreading; 2 feet 1/6
- SAPIUM**—The Chinese Tallow Tree. Euphorbiaceae.
sebiferum.—A handsome deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet; valued for its beautiful Autumn foliage 2/6
- SCHINUS**—The Pepper Tree. PERU. Anacardiaceae.
molle.—One of the hardiest evergreen trees, thriving in the poorest and most arid of soils, and forming shapely trees of 20 to 25 feet. Very suitable for planting in hot, dry districts. Per dozen, 12/- 1/3
- SEQUOIA**—The Californian Redwood. Pinaceae.
gigan tea.—A handsome tree with spreading horizontal branches and deep green foliage. A tree growing to 100 feet or more, and producing valuable timber. A magnificent specimen. Thrives anywhere 3/6-5/-
- SOLANUM**. Solanaceae.
azureum.—A dwarf procumbent shrub of 3 feet, producing in Summer and Autumn masses of bright blue flowers. Very effective in a warm, exposed situation, or trained against a wall as a climber 1/6
- SOPHORA**—The Japanese Pagoda Tree. Leguminosae.
japonica.—A most handsome deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive foliage and dense racemes of creamy white wistaria-like flowers. A rapid growing and conspicuous tree 2/6-3/6
- SOPHORA**—The New Zealand Laburnum. Leguminosae.
tetraptera (syn. *Edwardsia microphylla*).—A valuable and distinct free-flowering evergreen tree of 12 to 15 feet, with mimosa-like foliage. Bearing in Spring racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers which cluster closely to the branches. Likes well-drained sandy loam, but will grow fairly well in dry situations 1/6-3/6-5/-
- SPARMANNIA**. SOUTH AFRICA. Tiliaceae.
africana flore pleno.—A quick-growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet, with large foliage. White flowers, produced in clusters in Winter and early Spring. Thrives in almost any soil or situation, ideal for the back of shrubberies 2/-
- SPARTIUM**—The Spanish Broom. Leguminosae.
junceum.—A hardy, quick-growing shrub of 6 feet, producing its bright golden-yellow, sweetly-scented flowers profusely in Spring. A shrub that will do well in the poorest of soils and driest of situations 1/6-3/6
- SPHAERALCEA**—The Globe Mallow. MEXICO. Malvaceae.
umbellata.—A hardy, evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with large attractive foliage and handsome upright abutilon-like flowers. Thriving in a warm, open situation 2/6

EMPTY CASES

All cases and packing material are charged at wholesale cost price. We will take empties back and allow two-thirds of price charged, if sent back within a month, carriage paid, in good condition, with a note to advise despatch and enclosing railway receipt.

Advanced Plants make an immediate effect.

Spiraea—The Shrubby Spiraeas

TEMP. N. AMERICA AND ASIA.

Rosaceae.

The Spiraeas are very hardy, deciduous shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, producing their attractive flowers in early Spring and Summer. They will grow practically anywhere.

- Anthony Waterer.**—Rich crimson flowers in upright panicles in Summer. Foliage variegated ; 3 feet 1/6-3/6
- grandiflora** (see *Exochorda grandiflora*, page 26).
- multiflora arguta.**—An early-flowering variety of weeping habit, producing its single white flowers in great profusion ; 4 feet .. 2/-
- opulifolia aurea.**—An attractive variety with rich golden foliage and pure white flowers in Spring ; 4 feet 1/6
- prunifolia flore pleno.**—A beautiful early-flowering species, double pure white flowers, clustering along the arching shoots. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn ; 4 feet 1/6
- Reevesiana** (*cantoniensis*) **flore pleno.**—A bushy spreading shrub of 4 to 5 feet, producing full double white flowers in Spring .. 1/6
- Thunbergii** (syn. *gracilis*).—A handsome dwarf variety, with grass-like foliage, which assumes brilliant colours in Autumn. Pure white flowers in early Spring ; 3 feet 1/6-3/6

STATICE—Everlasting Flower or Sea Lavender.

Plumbaginaceae.

Very dwarf shrubby evergreen plants, producing throughout the year large panicles of small paper-like flowers, which, when cut, last for months. Valuable for dry spots where few other plants will thrive.

- Dicksonii.**—Clear bright pink, thick leathery leaves 2/6
- latifolia.**—Large oval foliage which lies flat on the ground. Flowers lavender-blue, produced in large branching panicles. Very useful for cutting 1/6

STENOCARPUS (The Queensland Fire Tree).

Proteaceae.

- sinuatus** (*Cunninghamii*).—A small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive glossy foliage. The curious scarlet flowers are rayed like the spokes of a wheel, hence the name of Wheel Flower, which is often applied 2/6

STEPHANANDRA.

JAPAN.

Rosaceae.

Medium-sized graceful deciduous shrubs, allied to the Spiraeas. The greenish-white flowers are not very conspicuous. Their chief charm lies in the brilliant Autumn colouring of the foliage.

- incisa** (syn. *flexuosa*).—Leaves elegantly divided ; 4 to 5 feet .. 2/-
- Tanakae.**—Brown twigs and orange-yellow leaves in Autumn ; 4 to 5 feet 2/-

STERCULIA (Brachychiton).

AUSTRALIA.

Sterculiaceae.

Handsome evergreen trees of pyramidal growth, with attractive foliage and masses of bright flowers in Summer. Very valuable for planting in hot, dry districts, especially as avenue trees.

- acerifolia.**—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Flowers rich flame scarlet. 1/6
- diversifolia** (syn. *populneum*).—The Bottle Tree or Kurrajong. Flowers of creamy white. The best drought-resisting tree known. 1/6

STRANVAESIA.

CHINA.

Rosaceae.

- Davidiana.**—An attractive evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with handsome laurel-like foliage, some of which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by showy berries which turn red in Autumn 2/6

STRELITZIA—Bird's Tongue Flower.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Musaceae.

- angusta.**—A large-growing variety of 8 to 10 feet, with tropical foliage and handsome white flowers 5/-
- Reginae.**—Striking flowers of orange, with a royal blue tongue set in a blue-green sheath, and borne on long silvery-green stems. A very conspicuous subject 3/6-7/6

No order is too small to be capably handled.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

STYRAX.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Styracaceae.

Ornamental woody deciduous shrubs with attractive foliage and most conspicuous campanulate flowers, which are suspended from the undersides of the branches. Very hardy.

japonica.—Flowers white, 10 to 12 feet 2/6

obassia:—An attractive small tree with large round foliage which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white — 5/-

Wilsonii.—A compact shrub of 4 feet. Dainty white flowers .. 2/6

SYMPHORICARPUS—The Snowberry. NORTH AMERICA. Caprifoliaceae.

Dwarf, deciduous shrubs of 3 feet, with inconspicuous flowers, followed by attractive berries, which remain till after the foliage falls. Very hardy.

racemosus.—Snowberry. Large snow-white berries 1/6

vulgaris variegatum.—A very attractive variety, with bright green and yellow foliage 1/6

SYNCARPIA.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

laurifolia.—Turpentine Tree. A fine evergreen shapely tree, with white flowers. A useful tree for street planting 1/6

Syringa—The Lilac

The Lilacs are hardy, deciduous shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, grown chiefly for their panicles of attractive flowers, produced in Spring. They thrive in rich, deep soils, and are specially suitable for mountainous districts.

Abel Carriere.—Large double, dark blue 2/-

Alphonse Lavallee.—Double, violet-blue 2/—3/6

Belle de Nancy.—Double, satin-pink. Very fine 2/—3/6

Charles Joly.—Double, dark red 2/-

Charles X.—Large single, blue; buds red 2/—3/6

Condorcet.—Double, blue, very effective 2/—3/6

Congo.—Single, bright wallflower-red 2/—3/6

dilatata.—A species from Corea, single pale lilac, with dark eye, buds crimson. This lilac opens early in August, a month before any other variety. Very sweetly perfumed 2/-

Dr. Masters.—Double, deep lilac-blue 2/—3/6

Louvois.—Single, deep violaceous-purple 2/—3/6

Madam Casimer Perier.—Pure white, double, free-flowering .. 2/—3/6

Madame Lemoine.—Large, compact truss, double white 2/—3/6

Marechal Bassompierre.—Double, carmine-red 2/—3/6

Michel Buchner.—Double, rosy-lilac 2/—3/6

Monge.—Single, deep violaceous-purple 2/—3/6

persica (Persian Lilac).—Erect spikes of pale blue, profuse bloomer, very fine for cutting 2/—3/6

President Grevy.—Double, blue, very large truss 2/—3/6

President Loubet.—Double, purplish-red, enormous flowers .. 2/—3/6

pinnatifolia.—An unusual form with pinnate foliage and small cream flowers, which are perfumed 2/—3/6

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Single, blackish-red, very large truss .. 2/—3/6

Villosa.—A bushy, shrubby species covered in Spring with trusses of pinkish lilac flowers. Very effective 2/—3/6

Vulcan.—Dark red, single 2/-

vulgaris.—Common lilac 2/-

Wilsonii.—A distinct species, with long, vigorous growths, bearing large terminal trusses of pale pink flowers in Spring. Very distinct 2/—3/6

Wolfii.—An attractive species bearing large, loose trusses of lilac-pink flowers. Sweetly perfumed 2/—3/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT LILACS for 10/6.

The Lagerstroemias thrive in the heat of Summer.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- TAMARIX**—The Flowering Cypress. EUROPE. Tamaricaceae.
 These are very hardy, deciduous shrubs or trees, with large plume-like panicles of minute flowers in Spring and Summer. Very suitable for planting in poor, sandy soil, or by the sea. They can be kept shapely by pruning hard back in Winter.
- aestivalis** (syn. *pentandra*).—A strong, upright-growing Summer-flowering variety, with rich carmine flowers; 10 feet 2/-—3/6
- gallica**.—A large shrub with slender spreading branches. Flowers pale pink in Spring; 10 feet 2/-—3/6
- japonica** (syn. *juniperina plumosa*).—A small tree with slender spreading branches and large sprays of carmine-pink flowers in Summer; 15 feet 2/-—3/6
- tetranda purpurea**.—Bright rosy-pink flowers in Spring; 8 feet. 2/-—3/6
- TAXODIUM**—The Bald Cypress. NORTH AMERICA. Pinaceae.
distichum.—A tall deciduous Conifer of 60 feet or more, with light cinnamon-brown bark and erect spreading branches. Feathery light-green foliage in Spring, which turns brown in Autumn. An ideal tree for planting in damp situations 3/6—7/6
- TAXUS**—The Yew. Taxaceae.
 The Yews are ornamental, slow-growing Conifers, chiefly valued for their handsome dark green foliage. They are the most useful of all Conifers for tub specimens.
- baccata fastigiata**.—The Irish Yew. A most desirable tree of columnar form. Slow growing 5/-—7/6
- baccata fastigiata aurea**.—The Golden Irish Yew. An upright small form with green and golden foliage 7/6
- TECOMA**—The Shubby Tecoma. AMERICA. Bignoniaceae.
 Hardy evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with trusses of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine subjects to withstand drought.
- See also Climbing Plants, page 61.
- capensis**.—Orange-scarlet; 6 feet 1/6
- Smithii**.—Orange-yellow, with brown reverse; 8 feet 1/6
- TELOPEA**—The Waratah. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.
 The Waratahs are well-known showy plants and trees, with handsome crimson flowers. They require a loose well-drained soil in a situation that is not over-cultivated.
- speciosissima**.—An upright evergreen shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with serrated foliage, bearing in early Spring large handsome crimson flowers 3/6—5/-
- TEUCRIUM**—Germander. Labiatae.
fruticans.—A most uncommon silver-foliaged dwarf shrub of 3 feet. The flowers produced in Spring and Summer are of a most peculiar shape, and pale lavender in colour. Will thrive in a dry situation 2/-
- THRYPTOMENE**—The Grampians Myrtle. VICTORIA. Myrtaceae.
Mitchelliana.—A compact, bushy, heath-like shrub, with slender branches, covered in Winter and early Spring with tiny myrtle-like flowers. Prefers a sandy soil free from manures; 3 to 4 feet. 2/-
- THUJA** (syn. *Thuya*)—The Arbor-Vitae. ASIA. Pinaceae.
 Evergreen aromatic Conifers with flattened branchlets arranged frond-like. They make fine specimens in formal gardens or as tub plants, for which purpose they are specially adapted.
- Lobbii zebrina**.—A most handsome variety of free-growing habit. Foliage green, most vividly variegated with yellow; 4 to 5 feet. 3/6
- occidentalis globosa**.—A natural ball-shaped variety of 3 feet; an ideal small specimen 5/-
- occidentalis lutea**.—An attractive upright-growing form, with handsome rich golden foliage; 3 feet — 7/6
- occidentalis pyramidalis**.—One of the hardiest and most attractive of small upright-growing Conifers. With the habit of the Roman Cypress, but of only moderate growth — 5/-

Plant Tamarix for shelter, near the sea.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- THUJOPSIS.** N. AMERICA. Pinaceae.
 Shrubby Conifers of dense broad growth, with bright lustrous foliage. Very closely related to Thuja, but of more open and pendulous habit.
- borealis lutea** (syn. *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*).—The Yellow Cedar. A most attractive form, with its terminal growths distinctly tinged with yellow 3/6
- TIBOUCHINA** (see *Lasiandra*, page 34).
- TILIA**—The Linden or Lime Tree. BRITAIN. Tiliaceae.
europaea.—A very desirable tree of comparatively rapid growth and of regular habit. Handsome foliage and small yellowish fragrant flowers in drooping clusters, followed by inconspicuous nutlets. Excellent for avenue planting, but needs good soil in cool, moist climate 3/6-5/-
- TOXICOPHLAEA.** NATAL. Apocynaceae.
spectabilis (syn. *Acocanthera spectabilis*).—A spreading shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with thick leathery purplish foliage. Flowers produced in early Spring in dense masses are pure white, with a rich jasmine odour. Fruit black-purple, almost as large as an olive. Requires a warm, well-drained situation, or can be grown with advantage against a wall or fence 2/6
- spectabilis variegata**.—A choice and rare variety with most attractive foliage, which is variegated with pale green, dark green, and silver. The young tips also showing quite a pink tinge. The sweetly-perfumed flowers of the green form are also produced . . 7/6
- TRISTANIA**—The Queensland Box. Myrtaceae.
conferta.—A handsome evergreen shade tree, valuable for avenues in hot, dry regions, as it withstands great drought. Recommended as one of the finest evergreen trees we have 1/6-3/6

Ulmus—The Elm

- N. AMERICA AND ASIA. Ulmaceae.
- The Elms are large-growing ornamental deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage; also planted as shade and street trees. Plant during Winter months only. Thrives almost anywhere.
- americana**.—The American or White Elm. A handsome tree, with large, glossy foliage. Quick growing 3/6
- campestris variegata**.—An attractive variegated tree with distinct white mottled foliage 3/6
- chinensis** (syn. *parvifolia*).—The Chinese Elm. An evergreen small tree, with spreading branches covered with attractive serrate foliage 2/6-3/6
- glabra horizontalis**.—The Horizontal Elm. A distinct specimen with horizontal spreading branches forming a flat-topped head. Plants worked on tall stems 25/-
- glabra vegeta**.—The Huntingdon Elm. A tall tree, with rough bark and corked stem. Foliage smooth and glabrous 3/6
- Louis Van Houtte**.—The Golden Elm. The most attractive golden-leaved tree that we have, retaining its rich colouring right through Summer and Autumn. A glorious specimen tree. 3/6
- montana Dampieri aurea**.—The Golden Pyramidal Elm. A slow-growing small upright tree with bright golden foliage . . 3/6
- montana fastigiata**.—The pyramidal "Exeter Elm." A striking tree of erect columnar habit 3/6-5/-

Cassias flower during the Winter months.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

VERONICA—The Speedwell. NEW ZEALAND. Scrophulariaceae.

Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, flowering profusely in Winter and Spring. Of rapid growth, and thriving in any soil or situation; they are particularly suited for seaside planting.

- Andersonii variegata.**—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white; 3 feet 1/6
- coelestris.**—Rich bright blue, deep green foliage; 4 feet .. 1/6
- cupressoides.**—A distinct variety with cypress-like foliage, and violet flowers. Forms a shapely bush of 3 feet 1/6
- Hartiana.**—Bright green foliage and very attractive mauve-pink flowers in Spring. Of trailing habit; 9 inches 1/6
- Hulkeana.**—The New Zealand Lilac. Upright spikes of pale lilac flowers in Spring. Fine for cutting 1/6
- imperialis.**—A dwarf, bushy variety with glossy foliage and flowers of a rich wine crimson 1/6
- imperialis variegata.**—A most attractive dwarf compact shrub with variegated foliage. In summer green and white, but with the cold of Autumn and Winter quite a pink shading makes its appearance. Highly recommended 1/6
- parviflora.**—Fine foliage variety, with pale pink flowers. Makes a compact hedge 1/6

Viburnum

Caprifoliaceae.

Hardy free-flowering shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, ranging from 4 to 8 feet. Grown chiefly for their attractive flowers. Some of the deciduous varieties assume brilliant Autumn tints.

- acerifolium.**—A tall shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with slender upright branches. The attractive three-lobed foliage assumes a handsome purplish colour in Autumn. Flowers yellowish-white, followed by ovoid, almost black, berries 2/6-3/6
- bitchuiense.**—A slender shrub, similar to *Carlesii*, but with smaller foliage and flowers. Very sweetly perfumed 3/6
- Burkwoodii.**—A quite exceptional variety of hybrid origin, being a strong-growing evergreen, with hardy, shiny green foliage, and producing in early Spring panicles of sweetly-scented bouvardia-like flowers, which are pink in the bud, opening to white flushed pale pink. This plant is actually an evergreen form of "*Carlesii*," and has proved itself far more hardy and accommodating than that choice variety. The smallest plants will flower quite freely. Highly recommended 2/6-3/6
- Carlesii.**—We consider this the most satisfactory hardy shrub of recent introduction. Vigorous constitution, beautiful rosy-white bouvardia-like flowers highly perfumed, with a sweetness most persistent. The flowers last in Spring for nearly a month; 4 feet. 3/6
- dentatum.**—The Arrow Wood. An upright bushy deciduous shrub of 6 feet. White flowers followed by bluish-black berries. 3/6
- dilatatum.**—A spreading shrub of 4 to 5 feet, the foliage of which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by scarlet berries 2/6-3/6
- fragrans.**—A choice species of recent introduction, of tall upright growth. The very fragrant blush-pink flowers are produced in Winter and early Spring; 6 feet 2/6-3/6
- Lantana.**—The English Wayfaring Tree. A vigorous deciduous bush, with large downy leaves which turn bright red in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by ornamental red berries; 6 feet .. 2/6-3/6-5/-
- Lantana versicolor.**—A handsome variety, with pale yellow foliage in Spring and Summer, changing to orange and violaceous-red in Autumn 3/6

We will advise you what, when, and where to plant.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

VIBURNUM—continued.

- Opulus.**—The common or single flowered form, which, in Autumn, produces such glorious effects with its rich foliage and heads of bright currant-like berries; 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- Opulus sterile.**—The Snowball Tree or Guelder Rose. The well-known deciduous variety, producing a wealth of white ball-like flowers in Spring. Foliage turns reddish-bronze in Autumn; 6 to 8 feet 1/6-3/6
- plicatum tomentosum.**—An upright-branching shrub with flat heads of creamy-white flowers, followed by red berries. The foliage turns rich bronze in Autumn; 6 feet 1/6-3/6-5/-
- rhytidophyllum.**—One of the most remarkable Chinese evergreen shrubs introduced in recent years. Its chief beauty is in its large, beautifully-shaped leaves, which are dark green above and buff underneath. Large clusters of yellowish-white flowers in Spring, succeeded by berries, which turn red in Autumn; 6 feet 3/6
- suspensum** (syn. Sandankwa).—An evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with glossy foliage, producing its cream fragrant flowers in Winter and early Spring 2/--3/6
- tinus.**—Laurustinus. The well-known Winter-flowering shrub, with panicles of white flowers, followed by black berries. Very suitable for hedges; 6 feet 1/6-3/6
- Wrightii.**—An upright shrub of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers white, followed by brilliant red berries. Very attractive 2/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT VIBURNUMS for 12/-.

- VIRGILIA.** SOUTH AFRICA. Leguminosae.
- capensis.**—An evergreen tree of 20 to 25 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome rose and white pea-shaped flowers in Spring and Summer. The fastest growing tree we have, making 6 or more feet of growth the first season. Is quite hardy, and thrives in most situations 1/6.3/6
- VITEX.** ASIA. Verbenaceae.
- Agnus-castus.**—The Chaste Tree. An attractive deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with greyish foliage and large terminal panicles of lilac-blue flowers in Summer and Autumn 2/6-3/6
- littoralis.**—A handsome evergreen tree of 12 to 15 feet, with spreading branches and bright pink flowers, which are followed by red berries 2/-
- trifoliata variegata.**—One of the finest dwarf deciduous variegated shrubs. The foliage is clear white and green, very fresh and clean during the hottest Summer. A moderate growing shrub of about 4 feet, it presents the appearance of a miniature *Acer Negunda Argentea*. Requires a warm, open situation, and does not start into growth until late in Spring 2/6

- WEIGELA (Diervilla).** ASIA AND N. AMERICA. Caprifoliaceae.
- Beautiful deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, thriving almost anywhere. Flowers trumpet-shaped in clusters, abundantly produced in Spring. The smallest plants produce flowers. Cut back in Winter or after flowering.
- amabilis variegata.**—Flowers bright rose-pink. Foliage margined with creamy-white; 3 feet 1/6-3/6
- candida.**—Pure white, fine large flowers 1/6
- Coquette.**—Rich deep rose, enormous flowers 1/6
- Eva Rathke.**—Deep rich crimson, remaining in flower for a long period; 4 feet 1/6-3/6
- Heroine.**—Very large flowers, white flushed rose. Upright growth. 1/6-3/6
- rosea.**—Bright rose pink, very free flowering 1/6-3/6
- rosea folius purpureus.**—A fine dwarf variety, with deep purple foliage and rose-coloured flowers; 2 feet 1/6
- styracia.**—Flowers red in bud, opening to bright rose; 4 feet 1/6

- WESTRINGIA—The Native Rosemary Bush.** AUSTRALIA. Labiatae.
- Hardy evergreen quick-growing shrubs, with rosemary-like foliage and attractive flowers in Spring. They thrive in the poorest of soils.
- rosmariniformis.**—Flowers white, with lilac spots; 5 feet 1/6

Coloured berries are just as attractive as flowers.

SHRUBS

For Hedgemaking

A select list of plants most suitable for the formation of hedges. From this list a suitable subject for almost any soil, situation, or climate can be selected. We have given the distances apart that we consider the various plants should be spaced. However, this can be varied to suit requirements. It is, however, unwise to place the plants very close, as in the struggle to exist, some are certain to fall out and leave ugly gaps in a promising hedge. Available at all seasons.

- Berberis Darwinii.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A neat, hardy hedge plant of 3 to 4 feet, with small deep-green foliage, covered in Spring with clusters of orange flowers. Very effective. Specially suited for cool districts Per dozen .. 15/-
- Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. When they first open in the Spring-time, the buds of this variety are deep purplish-red, as dark as a Persian Plum. During the Summer the colouring softens, and in Autumn the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson, shaded with orange. Flowers of yellow are followed by purplish-crimson berries. Makes an excellent hedge, as well as being highly ornamental and a most desirable addition. Per dozen .. 15/-
 Strong plants in 5-inch pots, 15/- per doz.
 Strong plants in tins, 36/- per doz.
 Strong advanced plants, 54/- per doz.
- Ceanothus Edwardsii.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. This very dense bushy variety is most suitable for a quick-growing hedge of 5 to 6 feet. In Spring covered with its deep blue flowers .. Per dozen .. 18/-
- Coprosma Baueri (Lucida).**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge of 4 feet that thrives in sandy soils right down to the sea edge, where all other plants fail Per dozen .. 12/-
- Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. The true horizontal branching variety. This is without a doubt the finest of all hedge plants, and can be kept trimmed from 5 to 12 feet. Quite hardy and vigorous under any conditions.
 Strong plants in 5-inch pots, Per dozen .. 30/-
- Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Of the true horizontal branching variety, of similar habit to the preceding, but of a glorious golden shade, which makes it one of the finest subjects for hedge or avenue planting.
 Strong plants in 5-inch pots, Per dozen .. 36/-
- Cupressus macrocarpa (Seedling).**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick-growing hedge of 4 to 8 feet, quite satisfactory in heavy, cool soils, but otherwise inclined to die out after a few years. For this reason we recommend *Cupressus Lambertiana* .. Per dozen .. 12/-
- Cupressus torulosa.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The true variety obtained from cuttings. Fine silvery-green foliage. Suitable for hedges of 4 to 5 feet Per dozen .. 24/-
- Diosma pulchrum.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A choice distinctive hedge, very dense, fine foliage covered in Winter and early Spring with countless small mauve-pink flowers .. Per dozen .. 18/-
- Escallonia Fretheyii.**—Plant 4 feet apart. A fine quick-growing shrub which makes a most attractive hedge of 4 to 5 feet. The glossy foliage is always attractive, as also are the palest pink flowers, which are produced throughout the year Per dozen .. 15/-

The Pink Diosma is a glory in Winter.

SHRUBS FOR HEDGEMAKING.

- Eugenia myrtifolia** (syn. *paniculata*).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A dense bushy hedge of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage, white flowers, and rose-coloured berries Per dozen .. 15/-
- Eugenia Smithii** (Native Myrtle).—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 4 to 6 feet, with bright myrtle-like foliage, bearing in Autumn clusters of large white berries, which turn pink and mauve in Winter. Very effective, and easy to grow Per dozen .. 15/-
- Grevillea rosmarinifolia**.—Plant 4 feet apart. This variety forms a splendid compact hedge of 4 to 6 feet, with rosemary-like foliage. Thrives in poor soils where few other plants will live. Per dozen .. 15/-
- Leptospermum scoparium grandiflorum roseum**.—Plant 4 feet apart. This large-flowered Tea-tree makes a fine hedge of 5 feet, especially in sandy soils. The red-tipped young foliage and bright pink flowers in late Summer are most attractive Per dozen .. 18/-
- Ligustrum ionandrum**.—Plant 3 feet apart. A dense evergreen Privet with small, deep-green box-like foliage. Per dozen .. 12/-
- Ligustrum lucidum aurea-marginatum**.—Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. The large-leaved variegated Privet makes a handsome and distinctive hedge of 6 to 8 feet. Per dozen .. 24/-
- Ligustrum ovalifolium elegantissimum**.—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. This plant is variously known as New Golden Privet, Japanese Variegated Privet, etc., but correctly it is the Californian Golden Privet. It is without doubt the finest plant for hedges 3 to 4 feet. Foliage variegated rich golden, retains its colour right through the Winter. For a neat, small hedge it has no equal. Plants from open ground from May to September. Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 100, 25/-
In pots during Summer months Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-
- Lonicera nitida**.—Plant 3 feet apart. A compact, dense, bushy plant that makes an ideal hedge of 3 to 4 feet. The small box-like deep green foliage is most attractive at all seasons. Very hardy, thriving in all soils or situations. Should be most valuable for seaside planting Per dozen .. 12/-
- Photinia glabra rubens**.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A choice hedge that is showy for the greater part of the year with its bright red young foliage Per dozen .. 18/-
- Pittosporum eugenioides**.—New Zealand yellow Pittosporum. Plant 3 feet apart. A tall-growing bushy variety, forming a fine dense hedge of 5 to 6 feet Per dozen .. 12/-
- Pittosporum undulatum**.—Plant 3 feet apart. The large green-leaved flowering variety, sweetly scented. A fine hedge of 4 to 5 feet. Succeeds in dry situations Per dozen .. 12/-
- Pyracantha crenulata**.—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 3 to 4 feet, that will thrive in poor, hungry barren soil, where few other plants will attempt to grow. In Spring, masses of pure white blossoms are succeeded by clusters of small berries, which turn crimson in Autumn Per dozen .. 15/-
- Pyracantha Lalandei**.—Plant 4 feet apart. The Fire Thorn makes a distinct upright narrow hedge of 6 to 8 feet. Covered in late Summer and Autumn with dense masses of fiery orange berries Per dozen 18/-
- Rose Sunny South**.—Plant 3 feet apart. The beautiful semi-double flowers of pink, flushed carmine on a yellow base, and lightly tea-scented, are an additional attraction to the fine hedge-forming possibilities of this rose. Stems almost thornless, and flowers are useful for indoor decoration Per dozen .. 12/-
- Viburnum tinus** (Laurustinus).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant with deep-green foliage, and bunches of white flowers in Spring. Very effective Per dozen .. 15/-

Consult our landscape department for all constructional work.

CLIMBING PLANTS

AKEBIA.

JAPAN.

Lardizabalaceae.

Strong, vigorous, semi-evergreen twining climbers with curious flowers produced in early Spring. Foliage very attractive, graceful, and desirable. Needs an open situation.

lobata.—Small black flowers, and large three-lobed foliage 2/-
quinata.—Flowers dark purple and pink. Foliage five-lobed 2/-

AMPELOPSIS—Virginian Creeper.

Vitaceae.

Hardy climbers. Most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume most brilliant colours. They cling to almost any fence or wall, and thrive nearly anywhere. All deciduous except sempervirens.

hederacea (syn. *Quinquifolia*).—The large-leaved variety 1/6
Henryana.—Attractive variegated foliage 1/6
Lowii.—Very fine lacinated foliage. A self-clinging variety of great beauty 1/6
sempervirens.—The evergreen Virginian creeper. Small, attractive, deep-green foliage 1/6
Veitchii.—The best known, and probably the finest; clings like ivy and will climb anywhere. The foliage is small and graceful, turning to most gorgeous shades of crimson in Autumn 1/6

BIGNONIA.

Bignoniaceae.

The Bignonias, which are closely related to the Tecomas, are hardy, vigorous, evergreen climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers, produced during Summer. Thrive almost anywhere.

alba-lutea.—Yellow and white. A handsome free-flowering variety .. 2/-
capreolata.—Orange and red, with a peculiar perfume. Fine foliage .. 2/-
Cherere.—Long trumpet flowers of a rich orange-red colour. A fine evergreen climber that requires to be well established before flowering. 2/-
Lindleyana.—Clear lilac flowers veined with darker colouring. A strong grower with fine glossy foliage 1/6
Tweediana (syn. *Unguis-cati*).—Clear, bright yellow flowers, and the throat marked with orange lines. Very fine 1/6
venusta.—Rich apricot-orange. A vigorous spreading climber that thrives in warm districts only 2/6

BOMAREA—The Climbing Alstroemeria.

Amaryllidaceae.

multiflora.—A strong climber with fleshy stems, producing large umbels of bell-shaped flowers in Summer. Colour rich orange yellow .. 2/6

BOUGAINVILLEA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Nyctaginaceae.

Evergreen strong vigorous climbers, free-flowering and most attractive. They thrive in well-drained, sunny positions.

lateritia.—The brick-red or tango-flowered variety, suitable for warm district only 2/6
Louis Wathen.—A tango-coloured sport from Mrs. Butt, with the same distinctive foliage 3/6
Mrs. Butt.—A distinct variety that requires a warm situation. Colour carmine crimson. Very free-flowering 2/6
rosea (*Thomasii*).—Strawberry pink, very showy. For warm districts only 2/6
Sanderiana variegata.—A small-growing variety with attractive green and white foliage 2/6
Trailii (*magnifica*).—The deep purple-magenta variety. The hardiest and showiest of all for local planting 1/6

CAMPSIDIUM.

Bignoniaceae.

valdivianum.—A strong, spreading evergreen climber, with handsome glossy foliage, producing in Spring dense masses of creamy flowers .. 1/6

CLEMATIS—The Virgin's Bower.

Ranunculaceae.

The Clematis are most attractive choice climbers, of rambling habit. They thrive in good rich, cool soils, and are greatly benefited by dressings of slacked lime. Where possible, the roots should be shaded from the sun by dwarf shrubs, or by planting on the shady side of the trellis or fixture that they are expected to cover. The upper portions of the plants should enjoy the full sun.

Armandii.—A rare Chinese evergreen species, with large rich shining green foliage, covered in late Winter and early Spring with trusses of creamy-white flowers which are very sweetly perfumed. A strong rampant grower 3/6

Plant *Jasminum grandiflora* for perfume.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

CLEMATIS—*continued.*

- montana.**—A rapid-growing variety, producing in early Spring masses of white and cream star-shaped flowers 1/6
- montana rubens.**—Deep rosy-pink flowers, produced in early Spring. One of the most effective climbers we have for covering pergolas, arches, or stumps 2/-
- montana undulata.**—Large silvery-pink flowers. Very free 2/-
- vitalba.**—The Traveller's Joy. A deciduous species with greenish-white flowers, which are followed by silvery-silky seed heads 2/-

COBAEA. CENTRAL AMERICA. Polemoniaceae.

Rapid evergreen climbers of rambling habit, with large bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in warm, frost-free situations.

- scandens.**—Light violet flowers, and attractive foliage 1/6

CONVOLVULUS. AFRICA. Convolvulaceae.

- mauritanicus.**—A dwarf trailing plant with silvery foliage and pale blue flowers 1/6

FIGUS—The Climbing Fig. Moraceae.

- minima.**—A slow-growing variety with tiny, box-like foliage, self climbing 1/6
- radicans variegata.**—An attractive variety with pale green foliage margined with white 2/-
- stipulata.**—A self-clinging evergreen climber, most suitable for covering walls. It clings to bricks, stone, or wood, and is very hardy .. 1/6

FUCHSIA. NEW ZEALAND. Onagraceae.

- procumbens (Kirkii).**—The climbing Fuchsia, most suited for hanging baskets or trailing over rockwork 1/6

GELSEMIUM—The Carolina Jessamine. Loganiaceae.

- sempervirens.**—An attractive small-growing climber, covered in Spring with masses of bright yellow flowers 2/-

HARDENBERGIA—The Native Sarsaparilla. Leguminosae.

- Comptoniana (syn. Lindleyana).**—A hardy, rapid-growing twiner, with attractive foliage, producing in Spring masses of spikes of dark-blue pea-shaped flowers. Will grow in most situations 1/6
- ovata.**—Of somewhat shrubby habit. Flowers blue 1/6
- ovata alba.**—Pure white with green centre 1/6
- ovata rosea.**—Pale delicate pink 1/6

HEDERA—The Ivy. Araliaceae.

Useful clinging evergreens with attractive foliage. They require cool, moist conditions to do well.

- Caenwoodiana.**—A fast grower, with small pointed foliage 1/6
- canariensis.**—A large-leaved variety, suitable for carpeting under trees. 1/6
- dentata aurea.**—Large foliage, margined with cream 1/6
- Emerald Gem.**—Foliage bright glossy green 1/6
- Maderensis variegata.**—Large leaves, heavily margined with creamy-white. Very effective 2/-
- purpurea.**—Small bronze leaves, turning purple bronze in Winter .. 1/6
- tricolor variegata.**—A small-leaved variety with handsome variegated foliage 1/6

IPOMOEA—The Perennial Morning Glory.

TROPICAL AMERICA. Convolvulaceae.

- Learii.**—A rapid-growing evergreen of rambling nature, producing large blue convolvulus-like flowers throughout the year. Will grow almost anywhere 1/6

JASMINUM—The Jasmine. Oleaceae.

Hardy evergreen flowering climbers of dense bushy habit, with sweetly-perfumed flowers. Some varieties can be grown as shrubs.

- Beesianum.**—A rampant, spreading grower, with small bright rose-coloured flowers 1/6
- grandiflorum.**—The best white-flowered species. Very sweetly perfumed 1/6

Passion Flowers are strong evergreen climbers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

JASMINUM—continued.

- nudiflorum.**—A spreading shrubby variety, opening its bright golden yellow flowers in Winter 1/6
primulinum.—Large semi-double yellow flowers, opening in Winter and early Spring. The most striking of all 1/6
Stephanense.—A hardy vigorous hybrid variety, with attractive foliage and clusters of fragrant soft pink flowers in Spring 1/6

KENNEDYA. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

- Hardy evergreen climbers, with large foliage and attractive pea-shaped flowers. Very free in growth, and will grow anywhere.
nigricans.—Black and yellow, with large solid foliage 1/6
rubicunda.—Red, rampant grower 1/6

LAPAGERIA—The Chilean Bellflower. Liliaceae.

- rosea.**—A choice climber with wiry stems and deep-green foliage. Flowers rich pink, thick, waxy, bell-shaped. Grows best in a cool, moist situation 5/-

LATHYRUS—Perennial Peas. Leguminosae.

- The lovely perennial peas are very hardy and free-flowering. Fine for cutting and good growers. Requires an open situation.
grandiflorus.—Rose shaded crimson. Very large flowers 1/6
pubescens.—Clear blue, a variety of special merit, flowering in Spring 1/6

LONICERA—The Honeysuckle. Caprifoliaceae.

- Very hardy evergreen climbers of rapid growth, with fragrant flowers.
aureo reticulata.—Flowers creamy-white, foliage veined with yellow 1/6
Caprifolium.—The English Honeysuckle or Woodbine 1/6
fragrantissima.—Cream, sweetly scented, of shrubby growth, and flowering in Winter 1/6
Hildebrandiana.—The Giant Burmese Honeysuckle. A giant amongst Honeysuckles, with large glossy foliage, and tubular flowers 4 to 6 inches long 3/6

LOTUS. Leguminosae.

- peliorhynchus (Bertholetii).**—A dwarf trailing plant with silvery foliage and masses of bright red pea-shaped flowers. Useful for trailing over rockwork 1/6

MANDEVILLEA—Mandevilla. CENTRAL AMERICA. Apocynaceae.

- suaveolens.**—A fine-spreading deciduous climber, producing quantities of pure white, deliciously-perfumed flowers. Best in semi-shaded situation 1/6

MANETTIA. RIO JANEIRO. Rubiaceae.

- bicolor.**—A dainty climber with attractive scarlet and yellow tubular flowers produced almost throughout the year 1/6

MUEHLENBECKIA. SOUTH TEMP. ZONE. Polygonaceae.

- complexa.**—A quaint evergreen wiry twiner, with small bronzy-green foliage. Inconspicuous flowers. Very fine for covering stumps 1/6

PASSIFLORA—The Passion Flower. Passifloraceae.

- Strong-growing evergreen climbers of spreading habit, with very attractive flowers. Closely allied to the Tacsonias, q.v. page 61.

- Bedfordiana.**—Bright pink flowers 1/6
caerulea.—Flowers blue, very strong grower 1/6
edulis.—The edible black passion fruit .. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

PHASEOLUS—The Snail Flower. TROPICAL REGION. Leguminosae.

- Caracalla.**—A rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing quantities of curiously curled and twisted lilac and yellow flowers in Summer. Needs an open situation 1/6

POLYGONUM. BOKHARA. Polygonaceae.

- baldschuanicum.**—A rapid, deciduous twiner, producing large drooping panicles of white flowers in Summer and Autumn. Most effective for pergolas, and thrives in an open situation 2/-

Thunbergia Gibsonii has beautiful orange flowers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

- SOLANDRA.** TROPICAL AMERICA. Solanaceae.
 Vigorous climbers with long cane-like stems, producing large trumpet flowers in Summer. They require warm sheltered positions to do well.
grandiflora.—Cream, tinged with pink 2/-
nitida.—The Golden Cup. Rich yellow flowers, deepening with age to golden yellow 2/6
- SOLANUM—The Potato Climber.** Solanaceae.
 Strong, spreading, evergreen climbers, producing quantities of flowers throughout Summer and Autumn.
jasminoides aureum.—A rampant grower with golden variegated foliage and white flowers 1/6
Wendlandii.—Large trusses of clear lavender blue flowers in Summer and Autumn. One of the choicest climbers for a warm situation .. 2/6
- STIGMAPHYLLON—The Brazilian Vine.** Malpighiaceae.
ciliatum.—A fast-growing tropical evergreen climber, producing its attractive golden-yellow flowers in Summer. Suitable for warm, moist situations only 2/6
- TACSONIA—The Passion Flower.** SOUTH AMERICA. Passifloraceae.
 Very rapid-growing spreading, evergreen climbers, producing their handsome flowers freely and continuously. See also *Passiflora*, to which *Tacsonia* is closely related. Very vigorous, and hardy in most situations.
exoniensis.—Bright rose-pink 1/6
manicata.—Rich scarlet 1/6
mollissima.—The Banana Passion Fruit. Flowers mauve-pink, followed by long yellow edible fruits 1/6
- TECOMA.** Bignoniaceae.
 Free-flowering, strong-growing climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers. All evergreen, except the radicans varieties, which include *Guilfoylei*, *grandiflora*, *Madam Galen*, and *Thunbergii*. Thrives in an open situation.
australis.—Cream and brown, flowering in panicles 1/6
capensis.—Orange-scarlet, of shrubby habit 1/6
grandiflora.—Orange, very large trumpet-shaped flowers. Summer flowering 1/6
Guilfoylei.—Deep crimson, fine showy variety 1/6
jasminoides.—Purple and white, fine glossy foliage 1/6
Mackenii.—Deep rose-pink, free-flowering 1/6
rosea.—Similar to *Mackenii*, but paler in colour 1/6
- THUNBERGIA—The Orange Glory Creeper.** Acanthaceae.
Gibsonii.—A fast-growing evergreen twiner of 5 to 6 feet. This remarkable plant is covered with its beautiful deep orange self-coloured blooms almost throughout the year. Requires a well-drained situation in full sun 2/-
- VITIS—The Ornamental Vine.** Ampelideae.
Alicante Bouchet.—A hardy, vigorous, and deciduous climber, with vine-like foliage, which turns bright scarlet in Autumn. A fine plant for pillars or pergolas. Will grow in almost any situation 1/6
heterophylla.—The Turquoise Berried Vine. A distinct climber with attractive foliage and producing bunches of porcelain-blue berries in Autumn 2/6
- WISTARIA.** Leguminosae.
 Vigorous, free-flowering, deciduous climbers of spreading habit, producing their showy racemes of pendulous flowers in early Spring. Will grow almost anywhere.
multijuga.—Purple, racemes 2 to 3 feet long 2/-
multijuga alba.—A pure white form of the foregoing variety 2/-
multijuga rosea.—Pale rose pink, and very effective 2/6
sinensis.—Lavender coloured. Very free-flowering and showy 1/6
sinensis flore pleno.—Double lavender, free-flowering when established. 2/6
sinensis variegata.—Foliage distinctly mottled with gold. An attractive variety in Summer and Autumn 2/6

Consult our Landscape Department for all constructional work.

ROSES

Brief Suggestions for Planting Roses

ARRIVAL OF PACKAGE.—Upon the arrival of the parcel, open the bundle in a sheltered place and soak the plants thoroughly, or immerse the roots in a pail or tub of water for a few minutes. After removing them from the water, cut away all broken or damaged roots and branches. Take care not to expose the roots to sun, light, or wind. Remember, Rose roots are not intended to be exposed to the air, they belong to the soil. If the plants arrive before the ground is ready to receive them or during unsuitable weather for planting, open the package and "heel-in" the contents, this simply means planting in a slanting trench so that the roots are covered. In such a position the plants will be quite safe and can be planted at the first opportunity.

SOIL AND SITUATION.—A rich, well-drained soil and an open situation are important factors in Rose growing. The most suitable soil is a heavy loam of a greasy nature. However, with reasonable attention and preparation they can be grown in almost any soil. Light soils require the addition of loam or well-rotted cow manure, whilst heavy clay soils can be broken down by the use of ashes or lime.

PLANTING.—The best time to plant is from the middle of June to the middle of July; they can, however, be planted till the end of August if the ground is in suitable condition. Trim off all damaged ends of roots, and, having made a hole sufficiently large to take the plant with roots, spread out horizontally. Cover the roots with some fine soil, then add more soil and tread firmly. Do not plant too deeply. The plant should be put in so that the union of the rose and briar stock is just below the level of the ground, as it will be when the surface soil is settled. Standards should be planted about four to six inches deep. These require to be staked to prevent the plants swaying in the wind. This stake should be put in the same time as the plant. Unless rain is likely to fall soon after planting, give each plant a thorough watering to settle the soil around the roots. No further attention will be necessary until pruning time.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—Dwarfs or bushes for beds should be planted 2 to 3 feet apart; Standards, 3 to 4 feet apart; Polyanthas for borders can be planted 2 to 2½ feet apart; and Climbers on fences at any reasonable distance, such as 4 to 6 feet apart. Roses planted for hedges should be spaced 3 feet apart; the most suitable variety for this purpose is Sunny South

PRUNING OF NEWLY-PLANTED ROSES.—This point is of great importance, as every season we find instances of Roses that have failed to grow, simply through neglect of this matter. Plants, as despatched from the Nursery, have the foliage removed, and all soft or sappy wood cut out so as to facilitate packing and handling. If planted early, leave the growth as received till the usual pruning season comes round. After planting, all bush and standard Roses should be pruned hard back, leaving only 3 to 6 inches of growth above the union. In the case of those desiring to produce exhibition blooms, even more drastic cutting is necessary. Climbing Roses of strong growth should be cut back to 12 or 15 inches for the first pruning. We will gladly prune the plants before despatch if you ask us to do so.

Roses are not lifted till June.

Standard Roses

These ornamental Roses relieve the flat appearance in the Rose-garden and allow the use of a larger number of varieties in gardens of limited space ; they allow for the free use of bedding plants or annuals. Some varieties, particularly the Pernetiana type, do better on Standards, and as such are less liable to the troubles which at times render these beautiful Roses useless as bushes.

List of varieties available as Three-quarter Standards (30 inches).

Price : 3/- each ; 33/- per dozen.

Angele Pernet	Imperial Potentate	Mrs. W. C. Egan
Betty Uprichard	I. Zingari	Mrs. W. E. Lenon
Chaplin's Triumph	J. C. M. Mensing	Ophelia
Chas. P. Kilham	Julien Potin	Portadown Fragrance
Chateau de Cl. Vougeot	Korovo	President H. Hoover
Columbia	Lady Hillingdon	Pres. Jac Smits
Contesa de Sastago	Lady Sylvia	Queen Astrid
Crimson Glory	Lord Charlemont	Radiance
C. V. Haworth	Lorraine Lee	Rapture
Cuba	Los Angeles	Red Letter Day
Daily Mail Scented	Mabel Morse	Red Radiance
Dame Edith Helen	Mad. A. Chatenay	Rev. F. Page Roberts
E. G. Hill	Mad. Butterfly	Roselandia
Elli Knab	Mad. Ed. Herriot	Rose Marie
Emma Wright	Mad. Segond Weber	Rouge Mallerin
Ethel Somerset	Margaret D. Hamill	Sallie Lewis
Etoile de Hollande	Margaret McGredy	Shot Silk
Fontanelle	Matador	Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Frau Karl Druschki	McGredy's Ivory	Souv. de Georges Pernet
Frederico Casas	McGredy's Scarlet	Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
Gaiety	McGredy's Triumph	Sunburst
Geheimrat Duisberg	Mrs. A. R. Barraclough	Sunny South
General McArthur	Mrs. A. R. Waddell	Talisman
Golden Dawn	Mrs. Bryce Allan	Ville de Paris
Golden Emblem	Mrs. G. A. van Rossem	Warrabee
Golden Gleam	Mrs. Geo. Geary	Warrior
Golden Ophelia	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	W. E. Chaplin
Gorgeous	Mrs. H. Stevens	White Ensign
Hadley	Mrs. H. Winnett	William Orr
Hoosier Beauty	Mrs. Sam McGredy	

For the descriptions of these Roses, see list of Bush and Dwarf Roses on following pages.

Kindly add **extra names** in case some varieties are sold out. Where there are no instructions to the contrary, we shall use our own discretion and substitute the nearest possible variety to replace any that are out of stock.

NOTICE.

We guarantee to deliver all Roses offered in this list true to name, and to be healthy plants on leaving our Nursery. Beyond this we give no warranty whatever, nor can we undertake to replace any plants that may fail, as we do not consider such failures to be under our control.

Our Special Collection embraces all the best sorts, see page 73.

General List

.....of.....

Dwarf or Bush Roses

Tea, Hybrid Tea, and Pernetiana Roses.

Price: 1/6 each, 15/- per doz., except where otherwise priced.

Angele Pernet (Per.).—Vivid orange yellow, shaded deep reddish apricot. The sweetly-scented flowers are produced in great freedom on long, erect stems. A vigorous grower with good foliage.

Antinea (P.).—A variety of great merit, very vigorous and floriferous. The flowers are borne singly on long stems. The foliage resistant and brownish red. It is of orange colour like Angele Pernet, and is possessed of an intense and particular perfume.

Argosy (H.T.).—Fuchsia pink blooms of good shape, suggesting a double Lorraine Lee.

Austrian Copper (Briar).—A single Rose of striking brightness. Colour reddish copper with bright golden reverse, bronze thorny wood.

Autumn (H.T.).—Strong grower with glossy foliage. Flower orange, streaked with red. Good perfume. A gem in Spring.

Beatrice McGredy (H.T.).—Dark red flowers of good shape, sweetly perfumed. Strong healthy growth.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.).—A combination of delicate salmon pink, suffused with copper and orange, reverse of petals carmine, deliciously fragrant. A most beautiful, vigorous, decorative rose that every one should grow.

Briarcliff (H.T.).—A sport from Columbia, of brilliant pink, with splendidly-shaped full blooms. Sweetly perfumed.

Caress (H.T.).—The light salmon carmine border merges into a ground of pale buttercup yellow, slightly rose tinted. The definite picotee edging is most distinctive and effective. The growth and habit are splendid, strong, upright, and prolific. Leathery, bright green foliage. Something quite new, beautiful, and desirable.

Carito MacMahon (H.T.).—Deep sunflower yellow, with a golden hue in Autumn. Flowers on long rigid stems.

Chaplin's Triumph (H.T.).—Rich deep crimson with a dark velvety sheen. The buds are perfectly formed, long, shapely, and very strongly scented. Free flowering and perpetual. Dark green foliage.

Charles H. Rigg (H.T.).—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance. Fine healthy growth, sweetly scented.

Chas. P. Kilham (H.T.).—Brilliant nasturtium red, suffused with glowing scarlet. Buds well shaped, opening to good-sized flowers of fine form. Free-flowering, with a fine tea scent. Growth bushy, with long stiff stems carrying the flowers erect.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—Glowing red blooms, deeply shaded black and scarlet, very double and intensely fragrant. Growth of low-branching habit, very suitable for bordering. Always in flower, the blooms being at their best when fully expanded.

New Roses are included in the general list.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Christopher Stone** (H.T.).—Deepest scarlet, the front of the petal glowing with a beautiful iridescence. Petals are large, very wide, and of great substance. Growth is vigorous, firm, and upright, making a splendid bush.
- Columbia** (H.T.).—Lively bright pink, sweetly-scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong stiff petals, deepening in colour as they expand. Free-flowering, good growth, and healthy foliage.
- Contesa de Sastago** (Per.).—A sensational novelty with bicoloured flowers. Very erect, robust, and vigorous growth. Bud golden yellow, opening to a well-formed flower of Adrianople red inside, with golden yellow outside. Fragrant.
- Crimson Glory** (H.T.).—Large buds, opening into full, well-formed, fragrant blooms of a deep, vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red, and of a soft, velvety texture.
- Cuba** (Pern.).—The long buds are almost scarlet. The open flowers are a very uncommon shade of orange scarlet or Lincoln red. The large flowers are fairly full and globular, carried erect on upright stems. Very sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous.
- C. V. Haworth** (H.T.).—Blackish scarlet, well-formed blooms, deliciously perfumed, borne very freely on dwarf, wiry plants. A fine garden Rose.
- Daily Mail Scented** (H.T.).—Deep velvety red, shaded scarlet. The full flowers are of good shape, and growth is vigorous and free. This bloom received the "Daily Mail" Cup for its delightful fragrance.
- Dame Edith Helen** (H.T.).—One of the best Roses of recent years. The blooms are large, well formed, with high pointed centres. The colour is a rich glowing pink, inclined to pale as the blooms expand. Deliciously scented. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the foliage is a dark green, leathery, and mildew-proof. As a garden, bedding, and exhibition Rose, this variety will have few equals.
- Dickson's Bouquet** (H.T.).—A mixture of salmon, carmine, and orange blended with saffron. Flower medium size, full and very lasting. Good growth. Fragrant. Recommended. 2/6 each.
- Dickson's Centennial** (H.T.).—Deep glowing crimson, with rich red and black shadings; as the flower grows the colour changes to bright crimson red, centre petals sparkling strawberry red, shaded scarlet. Bud long and pointed, opening into a very large and handsome bloom with solid paeony-like petals. Growth strong and bushy.
- Dickson's Delight** (H.T.).—Vivid orange, heavily shaded scarlet orange in the bud. Good free erect growth, with bronze green foliage. Recommended. 2/6 each.
- Dickson's Perfection** (H.T.).—Shrimp pink, heavily overlaid with glowing madder orange, merging into an orange-yellow base. The edges of the petals are brightly shaded with rosy salmon. The petals are large and of very heavy texture; large medium-full blooms, which are very sweetly scented. Possibly the most important of its many virtues is its magnificent growth, making a wonderfully large evenly-balanced upstanding bush in a surprisingly short time.
- Dividend** (H.T.).—Rich yellow. Very free blooming, and holding its colour well. Sweetly perfumed. A fine companion to Lady Hillingdon.
- Doris Findlater** (H.T.).—Light apricot, deeper toned towards the base. The outside is flushed reddish salmon, with a tinge of carmine. Flower full and shapely. A splendid garden Rose of great beauty.
- Duchess of York** (Pern.).—Deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre. A very charming variety of strong, vigorous, free-branching growth, with handsome foliage. Flowers large, very full, and of fine form.
- Edith Clark** (H.T.).—A dazzling red, with beautifully shaded camellia-like double flowers held well on a sturdy bush, of which each shoot is crowned with a bud. Ideal for bedding or cutting. Recommended.
- E. G. Hill** (H.T.).—A fine large bold flower of brilliant red, carried erect on a good strong stem. Holds its colouring well, and does not blue. Very good for cutting. Scented.
- Elizabeth of York** (H.T.).—Rich cerise pink, splendid sheen. A strong grower and very free bloomer. Recommended as a garden Rose. Well-formed buds, opening to semi-double blooms.
-

W. E. Chaplin is a glorious Red Rose.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Elli Knab** (H.T.).—Outside of petals deep pink with inner face pale pink. Flowers of excellent shape on strong stems. Recommended.
- Emile Cramon** (H.T.).—Bud copper red, open flower coppery carmine, shaded chrome yellow. Long bud and large flower held erect. 2/6 each.
- Emma Wright** (Pern.).—Colour pure orange, without shading; an attractive bedding variety of good habit and free-flowering character.
- Ethel Somerset** (H.T.).—Petals shrimp pink edged with coral pink, flowers large, full, and perfectly formed, with high pointed centre. Vigorous and branching, very fragrant.
- Etoile de Hollande** (H.T.).—Bright dark red, blooms of magnificent size, showing clean, attractive centres when fully open, very fragrant. Free-flowering and healthy grower. A splendid Rose, and perhaps the best red we have.
- Feu Pernet-Ducher** (H.T.).—Primrose yellow; the interior is deep dark yellow overlaid with reddish gold. Very large double flowers; especially good in Autumn; blooms deliciously fragrant.
- Flamingo** (H.T.).—Bright geranium red, turning to glowing rosy cerise. The flowers are of beautiful spiral shape with high pointed centre. Disease-resistant foliage; of branching habit. Very free and vigorous. Very sweetly perfumed. Superior to Lady Inchiquin.
- Fontanelle** (H.T.).—Yellow, deepening towards the centre. Buds long and of good shape. Flowers produced on long stiff stems. Growth vigorous and free-flowering, with good foliage.
- Frau Karl Druschki** (H.P.).—Pinkish buds, and magnificent snow-white blooms, with deep, firm petals of perfect shape, but without fragrance. A very vigorous grower.
- Frederico Casas** (Per.).—A very beautiful variety, with long pointed buds, opening to semi-double red and yellow blooms, which are borne erect on long stems. Very fragrant.
- Freia** (Per.).—A bushy-growing Ville de Paris which retains its golden colour till the petals fall. The flower is double and fragrant. Blooms very freely. A very healthy variety, suitable for garden and cutting.
- Friendship** (H.T.).—Bright strawberry red with a brilliant scarlet undertone. Shapely blooms with large solid petals. Fragrant. 2/6 each.
- Gaiety** (H.T.).—A pretty combination of orange, Indian red, yellow, and pink. The flowers are large, fairly full, and daintily cup-shaped. Free-flowering, with grand glossy foliage.
- Geheimrat Duisberg** (H.T.).—A seedling from Rapture and Julien Potin, with growth like that of Ophelia. The colour is a rich deep yellow, blooms very large and full. A very promising variety.
- General Gallieni** (H.T.).—Rich metallic red, varying in colour, sometimes shaded with yellow. A dwarf grower with beautiful foliage, most suitable as a standard.
- General McArthur** (H.T.).—Bright scarlet, blooms of nice size and shape, very freely produced, and delightfully scented.
- George Dickson** (H.T.).—Immense dark red velvety blooms of the most perfect shape, very fragrant. A most vigorous and hardy variety.
- Gerald Hardy** (H.T.).—Bright scarlet red. A brilliant, live colour. The pointed bud develops to a moderately large full flower of beautiful spiral form. Delightfully fragrant; strong bushy growth, and very floriferous; flowers on strong, erect stems.
- Golden Dawn** (H.T.).—Buds of rich sunflower yellow, heavily flushed with deep old rose. Opened, the inner face of petals shows the same yellow, which tones to lemon as the flower ages. Growth very vigorous, distinctive foliage, good branching habit. Capable of producing exhibition blooms of a very high order. Flowers richly tea scented, and free-flowering.

When ordering Standards, add extra names.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Golden Druschki** (H.P.).—Growth very strong, upright, wood thorny, leaves large, healthy, mildew proof, dark glossy green. Flower very large, full, perfectly shaped, clear golden yellow; when fully open, and in hot weather, turns to paler yellow. Long buds on strong straight stems.
- Golden Emblem** (H.T.).—A wonderful golden yellow, sweetly scented, with glossy mildew-proof foliage. In some ways it is not quite the equal of Golden Gleam. Most satisfactory as a standard.
- Golden Gleam** (H.T.).—Bright buttercup yellow, without shading. The outer petals are flushed and streaked scarlet on the same lines as Golden Emblem. Fine bold heavy petals. Very free-flowering. Dark brown, strong stems, carrying the flowers erect.
- Golden Ophelia** (H.T.).—Well-shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter towards the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The growth is robust and healthy.
- Golden Queen** (H.T.).—Bud deep yellow, shaded carmine. Open flower rich pure chrome. A long petalled bloom of full handsome shape. 2/6 each.
- Golden State** (H.T.).—Superb golden yellow. The bloom is full and well shaped, is held erect on long stem. Perfumed. Good. 2/6 each.
- Gorgeous** (H.T.).—Orange yellow, flushed with pink and veined with reddish copper, of dwarf branching habit. Very free-flowering.
- Hadley** (H.T.).—A rich crimson red, with velvety texture, lovely form, and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and free-flowering. Fine for bedding.
- Hazel Alexander** (H.T.).—Bright deep crimson, petals of great depth, and of stiff texture. The flowers are borne on strong, upright stems. The fragrance of this rose is magnificent. The habit of the plant is robust and full of vigour.
- Heinrich Wendland** (Per.).—Deep golden yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large double blooms.
- Heros** (H.T.).—A red Rose of great beauty. The splendid colouring never fades or turns blue. The bud is pointed, the flower large and well filled. Highly scented, and free blooming.
- Home Sweet Home** (H.T.).—Rich velvety pink. Stiff stems, holding the beautifully-formed flowers upright. Sweet perfume. 2/6 each.
- Hoosier Beauty** (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson blooms of good shape, and strongly perfumed. A strong, healthy grower, perhaps not as free-flowering as some reds.
- Imperial Potentate** (H.T.).—Rich shining rose pink, shaded lighter on reverse of petals. Well-shaped, firm-petalled blooms on strong erect stems. Fragrant.
- Irish Fireflame** (H.T.).—Large single blooms, orange crimson, shaded gold, pleasing fragrance. A strong-growing free-flowering variety. One of the best single Roses we have.
- Isobel** (H.T.).—Pointed buds and flowers with large petals flushed with carmine red and orange. Very fragrant. Very showy, and perhaps the best of all single Roses.
- I. Zingari** (Hy. Lutea).—A new break in colour, being orange and bright scarlet. Semi-double, sweetly-scented blooms. Perpetual and free-flowering.
- J. C. Thornton** (H.T.).—A glowing crimson scarlet, of vigorous and branching habit. Blooms medium size, carried erect on stiff stems. Foliage light olive green.
- John C. M. Mensing** (H.T.).—A lovely shade of deep rose pink, of the same upright habit as Ophelia. Sweetly scented, perfectly-formed blooms. Very robust growth with handsome foliage. A Rose that should be in every garden.
- Joseph Pernet** (Per.).—Flower large, double, stem long and strong, the foliage is very resistant. This variety is very good for cutting. Growth very erect. The flower is salmon copper, like Mad. Nicolas Aussel, but more vivid. The open flower retains the colour well. A variety of the greatest merit.
- Julien Potin** (Pern.).—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flower matures. Buds are long and shapely, developing into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright, with ample glossy bronze-green foliage. Very floriferous.

Rose orders booked before June secure the best plants.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Katherine Pechtold** (H.T.).—Pointed buds of old gold and bronzy orange, opening to full, shapely flowers of a lovely coppery orange, flushed with rose and gold. Sweetly perfumed.
- Kidway** (H.T.).—Sun yellow striped and shaded orange. The flower is full, of perfect form, and carried on a rigid stem. Growth robust, with handsome foliage.
- King George's Memorial** (H.T.).—Strong vigorous growth, dark crimson colour with dark velvety purple shading. Exhibition quality, very large, full, and strongly scented.
- Korovo** (H.T.).—Clear salmon pink, double bloom of good shape and very freely produced. Growth extra strong and healthy.
- Lady Battersea** (H.T.).—Cherry crimson, shaded with orange, buds long and pointed. A strong vigorous grower.
- Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Deep apricot yellow, blooms of medium size borne in the greatest profusion. Sweetly perfumed. Growth and foliage perfect. One of the best garden Roses we have, particularly as a standard.
- Lady Huntingfield** (H.T.).—Large blooms of golden yellow carried erect on stiff stems.
- Lady Inchiquin** (H.T.).—An attractive and beautiful Rose of novel orange cerise colouring, of perfect shape and delicately perfumed.
- Lady Sylvia** (H.T.).—This charming novelty is a sport from the well-known Madame Butterfly. It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the shades are intensified, and are more lively.
- La France** (H.T.).—Silvery rose with a pale lilac shading. Though now old and in some ways out of date, it is worth a place in popular favour on account of its remarkable fragrance.
- Lawrence of Arabia** (H.T.).—Indian yellow, flushed coppery rose. Large, full, pointed flower, with heavy petals. Upright bushy growth. 2/6 each.
- Leading Lady** (H.T.).—Clear flesh pink, delicately flushed peach-blossom rose with a soft satiny glow. Large full flower of ideal conical form, with beautifully reflexed petals and strong sweet scent. The bloom is carried erect on a rigid stem. Strong, free bushy growth, and very perpetual.
- Lemania** (H.T.).—Red with a blackish velvet sheen, exterior very deep red. The flower is large and full. 2/6 each.
- Leontine Contentot** (H.T.).—Sunflower yellow, slightly suffused and bordered with vivid pink, changing to buttercup yellow when fully developed. Large full flowers with highly-pointed centres. Growth free and vigorous.
- Lleida**.—This variety reproduces the beautiful and popular colours of Condesa de Sastago, the exterior is yellow and the interior red, but the flower is larger and of better quality, strongly perfumed. The growth is of fine vigour and the foliage large and abundant.
- Lord Charlemont** (H.T.).—Clear crimson, well-formed, high-centred, and fragrant blooms. A very fine free-flowering Rose of good shape and habit.
- Lord Lonsdale** (H.T.).—Brilliant unfading daffodil yellow. Large, fully double, high pointed form. Growth vigorous and bushy.
- Lorraine Lee** (H.T.).—Semi-double blooms, warm rose pink, shaded with apricot. A dwarf-growing, free-flowering decorative Rose, valuable for its Winter-flowering habit.
- Los Angeles** (H.T.).—Bright flaming salmon, shaded with apricot. The flowers are attractively reflexed and pointed. Free-flowering and a good grower.
- Lubra** (H.T.).—Shapely blooms of rich dark crimson. Strong growth and healthy foliage. A cross between Ophelia and Black Boy.
- Lynda Hurst** (H.T.).—A beautiful rich pink, full and free blooming.
- Mabel Morse** (H.T.).—Clear bright golden yellow, without shading, blooms freely produced and sweetly perfumed. The foliage is remarkable for its beauty in Spring. Highly recommended.
- Madame Abel Chatenay** (H.T.).—Pale salmon pink with deeper centre, well-shaped blooms of medium size, free and continuous flowering; fragrant. A general favourite; of strong vigorous growth.

Use Lorraine Lee for beds or hedges.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Madame Butterfly** (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded rose, with apricot and gold base. Blooms of exquisite shape and richly perfumed, carried on long stiff stems. Growth and habit perfect in every way. A Rose that should be in every garden.
- Madame Edouard Herriot** (Pern.).—Sparkling buds of coral red and orange, opening to large, moderately full blooms of brilliant orange red and salmon. Growth fairly vigorous, best as a standard or in the climbing form.
- Madame Jean Gaujard** (H.T.).—Orange-yellow blooms, graceful and perfectly shaped, borne singly on strong stems. When known, will supersede Marg. McGredy and all others of that colour. Recommended. 2/6 each.
- Madame Joseph Perraud** (Per.).—Nasturtium orange in the bud, changing with age to buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petals. Long, slender buds with large full flowers. Sweetly fragrant. Excellent growth and habit.
- Madame Jules Bouche** (H.T.).—Tall, strong grower. Creamy white, tinted pink in the bud stage. Tea scent. Good for cutting.
- Madam Louis Lens** (H.T.).—A vigorous and branching variety, producing long and pointed buds, which open to perfectly-shaped pure white blooms.
- Madame P. S. Du Pont** (H.T.).—A vigorous and free-branching variety, with clear green foliage. Flowers large, full, and scented, of intense yellow, shaded ochre. Very free flowering.
- Madame Segond Weber** (H.T.).—Light rosy salmon, with a deeper centre. Blooms freely produced, are large and of perfect form, with massive petals. A good strong grower.
- Maison Pernet-Ducher** (P.).—A variety of erect growth, bronze foliage. The flowers are borne singly on long stems. The bud is elongated and the flower of perfect form and fully double. Colour is clear orange, more pronounced to the centre, and shaded copper.
- Maman Cochet** (T.).—Pale pink, blooms of immense size, with high pointed centre. A fine old Rose of strong vigorous growth. Unfortunately the flower stems are weak.
- Marcia Stanhope**.—A very fine pure white Rose, with a delightful perfume. Flowers of good form and texture, produced with freedom. Growth strong and healthy.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill** (H.T.).—Delicate straw yellow, with a light flush of carmine on outside of petals. A vigorous, erect, deliciously fragrant Rose with a strong constitution.
- Margaret McGredy** (H.T.).—Clear orange scarlet. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect form, with large petals of good texture, and are borne freely throughout the season. It is extraordinarily free, bushy, and upright. An ideal garden, exhibition, and bedding Rose.
- Matador** (H.T.).—This Rose can be called a perfected "Etoile de Hollande." The flowers are larger, better formed, and much fuller. The colour is darker and deeper, being scarlet crimson with a dark, silky sheen on the reverse of the petals.
- McGredy's Ivory** (H.T.).—A long spiral form opening to a large well-formed flower of thick petalage and good lasting quality. Colour creamy white, of soft delicate tone merging into light yellow base. Free and perpetual flowering. Vigorous and free habit, with dark green foliage.
- McGredy's Pink** (H.T.).—Rose-pink blooms of exhibition form, freely produced on stiff stems. Recommended. 2/6 each.
- McGredy's Scarlet** (H.T.).—In this country the colour is crimson, with yellow base. Fine long pointed buds, opening to good shaped blooms. Vigorous growth. Tea scented. Recommended.
- McGredy's Triumph** (H.T.).—Geranium red, flushed orange, gradually deepening to rich orange at base. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect shape, with a delicate rose scent.
- McGredy's Yellow** (Per.).—Large, bright buttercup-yellow flowers of perfect form. The colour fades considerably. Growth moderate.
- Montuna** (H.P.).—Intense crimson maroon colouring and strong green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. A true sport from Prince Camille de Rohan, from which it inherits this delightful perfume.
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Packing and Freight are extra charges.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Mrs. A. R. Barraclough** (H.T.).—Bright, sparkling, carmine pink, shading to yellow at base. Flowers full, of fine form and substance. Sweetly perfumed. Growth strong and vigorous, free-branching, and upright.
- Mrs. Bryce Allan** (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose. Large blooms of good form, freely produced. Growth very strong. One of the most highly perfumed Roses we have.
- Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem** (H.T.).—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark, golden yellow ground, a combination of colours not previously existing in any Rose. The large full and beautifully-formed flowers are carried on stout, rigid stems, and open freely at all times. Growth vigorous and upright, with bronzy-green leathery foliage. Recommended.
- Mrs. Geo. Geary** (H.T.).—Rich deep pink blooms of excellent form. Quite up to show standard. Strong grower and free bloomer. Recommended as one of the best of the new Roses.
- Mrs. Henry Winnett** (H.T.).—Dark crimson, well shaped, and very fragrant, free-flowering. Growth strong and vigorous, blooms held erect on stiff upright stems.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens** (T.).—Clear white, with pale lemon, shading in centre. Buds long and pointed, opening to blooms of perfect shape. Growth very vigorous and free-branching.
- Mrs. H. Morse** (H.T.).—Silvery rose pink, with pencillings of a deeper shade, blooms of great depth and substance, moderately fragrant. Growth tall and branching, very free-flowering.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington** (H.T.).—Creamy white blooms of enormous size and faultless form, on long rigid stems. A good free grower.
- Mrs. Sam McGredy** (H.T.).—Colour scarlet coppery orange, heavily flushed with Lincoln red on the outside of the petals, particularly brilliant in the sunshine. Flowers large and of fine form, delicately perfumed, and produced with great freedom. Foliage mildew-proof, free, and vigorous.
- Mrs. Verschuren** (H.T.).—Salmon-orange bloom of excellent shape, held erect on strong stems. Recommended.
- Mrs. W. C. Egan** (H.T.).—Deep flesh pink, with interior of a lighter shade of soft pink, with golden glow at base of petals, slightly fragrant. Blooms long and beautifully shaped. Growth very vigorous.
- Mrs. W. E. Lenon** (H.T.).—Long pointed buds of reddish carmine, opening to semi-double blooms. Tall vigorous growth. Fragrant.
- Night** (H.T.).—The blooms are deepest blackish crimson, full, and of good form. Sweetly perfumed. Bushy growth; one of the darkest Roses we have.
- Olympia** (H.T.).—Large full blooms freely produced. Bright red. Upright growth.
- Ophelia** (H.T.).—Palest salmon pink, shaded with apricot in the centre. Flowers of good form on strong rigid stems, and with a delicious perfume. Growth very strong and erect.
- Palacky** (H.T.).—Orange yellow, large, strongly-scented bloom, and a splendidly-shaped bud. A most beautiful Rose.
- Percy Izzard** (H.T.).—Clear deep cream, the broad and massive petals deepening to golden yellow at the base and shading to pearly pink at tips. A free and handsome flower of magnificent size and substance, opening well in all weathers.
- President Boone** (H.T.).—Large exhibition blooms of deep velvety crimson. Vigorous growth.
- President Herbert Hoover** (H.T.).—Large semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold, heavily flushed orange, while the reverse is claret red, flushed crimson and orange. A strong, vigorous grower.
- President Jac Smits** (H.T.).—A very free-flowering brilliant deep red bedding Rose of the first rank. Fine buds and semi-double flowers. Always blooming.
- Prince Camille de Rohan** (H.P.).—Deep velvety crimson maroon, very fragrant, A very old variety that must still be included on account of its popularity, deep colouring, and fragrance.
- Prince Felix de Luxembourg** (H.T.).—Velvety carmine red which does not blue. Growth good, foliage healthy. A good garden Rose with a sweet perfume.
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Please add exchange to all country cheques.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Princess Royal** (H.T.).—Glowing light rose in the bud and young flower, developing into hydrangea pink when fully open. The huge shell-shaped petals form a very large handsome bloom, which possesses in a marked degree the true Old Rose fragrance. The growth is very robust, with a bushy erect habit. Foliage glossy deep green.
- Queen Astrid** (H.T.).—Buds Persian yellow, open flowers reddish apricot and bronze. A beautiful combination of colours. Flowers are large, full, and fragrant, carried on long, strong stems. A superb novelty.
- Radiance** (H.T.).—Carmine pink, opening to well-formed globular flowers, with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals. Very fragrant. Growth very strong, with fine foliage.
- Rapture** (H.T.).—A sport from Ophelia, with a very fine colour. It is intensely brilliant in its vivid shades of bright apricot, coral pink, rose, and gold. Has more petals than Ophelia and produces flowers more freely.
- Red Letter Day** (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet-red buds, opening to almost single flowers of fair size, and produced in great profusion throughout the season. Growth very strong and branching. An excellent Rose for massing or hedge making.
- Red Radiance** (H.T.).—An even better Rose than its parent Radiance, bearing large globular cerise-red blooms on strong erect stems. Very free and vigorous.
- Rev. F. Page Roberts** (H.T.).—Rich yellow, stained in the bud and outside of blooms with buff markings. Large, sweetly perfumed, well-formed blooms. A vigorous yellow Rose of strong upright growth, with healthy foliage.
- Rose d'Amour** (Per.).—Flowers oval in shape, of an extremely intense colour, capucine red on the inside, shading to old gold on the outside. Beautiful bronzy foliage.
- Rose Marie** (H.T.).—Long buds of perfect shape, opening to full flowers of an even shade of clear rose pink. Free-flowering, and of good growth, with wonderful fragrance. A Rose that will give satisfaction in any garden.
- Rotary Lyon** (H.T.).—Long buds of golden rose, opening to double blooms of yellow, shaded carmine; inside of petals old gold, shaded carmine.
- Rouge Mallerin** (H.T.).—Pointed buds of brilliant red, opening to a full flower of good, high-pointed centre. Very fragrant, vigorous, and upright in growth.
- Sallie Lewis** (H.T.).—Apricot, shaded creamy white. Very large full flowers of perfect shape, opening freely. Growth vigorous and free-flowering. A really fine Rose. A good Rose in any climate.
- Salmon Spray** (H.T.).—Semi-double, rich salmon pink with carmine reverse, borne in clusters of up to 20 flowers. Very free-flowering and vigorous. A fine bedding Rose that could be used to advantage with the Hybrid Polyantha type.
- Sam McGredy** (H.T.).—The colour of the young bloom is honey yellow, changing to dark cream, while the base of the petals is sunflower yellow. Well shaped, blooms freely produced. Fragrant. 2/6 each.
- Sensation** (H.T.).—Crimson red, shaded deeper crimson. Buds long and pointed, flowers large and freely produced. Sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, with strong stems and heavy luxuriant foliage.
- Shining Sun** (H.T.).—A very valuable addition to the yellow bedding Roses. It is most floriferous and continuous in bloom. The bud is well formed and pointed. The open flower is golden yellow, shading off to dark old gold. Growth vigorous, with dark, glossy foliage.
- Shot Silk** (H.T.).—Coppery rose, flushed and overshot with apricot and yellow. Beautifully-formed buds, opening to large cup-shaped richly-perfumed blooms. Growth strong. A Rose of real beauty and charm.
- Signora Paricelli** (H.T.).—Double blooms of orange, yellow, and salmon. Fragrant. Recommended. One of the best of the fancy shades.
- Silver Jubilee** (H.T.).—Light golden yellow with chrome base and canary edge. The first blooms are really enormous, very full, and of great quality, always developing well. The flowers produced in the second crop are smaller, but of richer colouring, being shaded with light rose. The growth is strong, vigorous, and hardy, resulting in a very satisfactory bush, producing a profusion of bloom.

Sallie Lewis is good in hot weather.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Sir Henry Seagrave** (H.T.).—A particularly fine rose with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, substance, and size. Growth good.
- Souvenir de Claudius Pernet** (Pern.).—Sunflower yellow, deepening in centre and paling towards the edges of petals. Large beautifully-formed flowers carried on stiff stems. Growth strong and erect, glossy foliage.
- Souvenir de Denier Van Der Gon** (H.T.).—Pure golden yellow blooms of perfect shape, vigorous growth. Recommended as a good yellow for garden or exhibition.
- Souvenir de Georges Pernet** (Pern.).—Brick red buds, opening to terra-cotta pink blooms of immense size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Growth dwarf and stocky. A beautiful Rose for bedding.
- Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren** (H.T.).—Light yellow, deepening to orange at the centre. Flowers of perfect form and sweetly scented. Growth strong and productive. A Rose of similar habit to Sunburst, but with richer and more reliable colouring.
- Souvenir de Llette** (H.T.).—Bud and flower snow white. Very long buds opening to large blooms of perfect shape. Compact bushy growth. 2/6 each.
- Sunburst** (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow, with apricot centre, high-pointed buds. A free-flowering and vigorous grower. Colour is inclined to vary.
- Sunlit** (H.T.).—Perfect buds of apricot shading, opening to semi-double blooms.
- Sunny South** (H.T.).—Pink, flushed with carmine on a yellow base, a most charming combination. A decorative Rose of vigorous growth, with handsome foliage, and long upright stems. Perhaps the best of all Roses for hedge making, or as a tall standard for the centre of beds it is better than most others.
- Sweetness** (H.T.).—Apricot on a light buttercup-yellow ground, washed and shaded light rosy cerise with a deep amber base; as it develops the colour becomes maize yellow washed with pale rose. Bud is very long and pointed; flower large, full, and of perfect spiral form, with deep, wide, beautifully-reflexed petals. The fragrance, as the name suggests, is truly delightful. Of very strong bushy growth, carrying its blooms erect on long, graceful stems.
- Talisman** (H.T.).—A very fine and attractive novelty that is quite distinct. Scarlet, pink, copper, and gold are all to be found in the glorious shadings. Splendid very vigorous habit and growth. Free-flowering, with fine flowers and buds. Large leathery foliage.
- The Bishop** (H.T.).—Bright crimson red, full moderately large flower of excellent quality, having the sweet true Old Rose fragrance in a marked degree. The growth and habit make it an ideal bedding Rose, vigorous, erect, bushy, and very floriferous.
- The Queen Alexandra** (Pern.).—Intense vermilion with gold reverse. Large and full bloom. A startling colour effect.
- Una Wallace** (H.T.).—Soft cherry rose, without shading. A beautifully-formed Rose of great depth and substance. Sweetly perfumed.
- Vainqueur** (H.T.).—The flower is dark blood red, very large and full and sweetly perfumed. The growth is strong and of ideal bedding habit. 2/6 each.
- Ville de Paris** (Pern.).—Clear sunflower yellow, shaded orange in the centre. Flowers carried on long stiff stems. Growth vigorous and erect, with deep glossy foliage and black wood.
- Warrawee** (H.T.).—Extra long pointed buds of clear, rosy-salmon, which, when open, disclose an inner face of silvery pink. The blooms are held erect on strong upright stems. Growth extra vigorous.
- Warrior** (H.T.).—Buds blood red, opening to large double flowers of a vivid scarlet crimson, with broad petals. Growth strong and free-flowering.
- W. E. Chaplin** (H.T.).—Well-shaped blooms of deep crimson, borne on strong stems. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Tea scented. A good red.
- W. H. Dunallan** (H.T.).—Dazzling fiery red, semi-single blooms held erect on solid stems.
- White Ensign** (H.T.).—Pure white, flushed delicate cream at base of petals. Flowers of medium size, full, and well shaped, carried upright on rigid stems. Growth very strong and bushy.
-

Plant Sunny South for a divisional hedge.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- White Maman Cochet** (T.).—A white form of Maman Cochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals. Growth strong and free-flowering.
- Wilhelm Breder** (H.T.).—Flower large and full, with strong old rose perfume. Very vigorous and erect. Colour of flower and bud rich "Glowing Sunset," under which name this variety will be sold in America.
- Wilhelm Kordes** (H.T.).—Capucine red on a golden-yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems.
- William Moore** (H.T.).—The colour is a beautiful soft even-toned carmine pink, shading to a deeper pink as the blooms age; of perfect shape with high-pointed centre, and very sweetly scented.
- William Orr** (H.T.).—Brilliant deep velvety crimson, with a delightful sheen. The backs of the petals are much lighter. Good buds, opening to perfect blooms. Very sweetly perfumed. Strong grower, with perhaps the best foliage of any Rose.
- Yvres Druhen** (H.T.).—Dark velvety red, at times almost black. Flowers fairly full and highly perfumed. Growth very branching.

Special Collection of Roses

Twenty-four varieties that we select as the most satisfactory for general purposes.

If you contemplate starting Rose growing, this set will give you immediate results and pleasure, or if you want Roses to add to the garden display, or for cutting, there are none better.

One plant of each in strong dwarf or bush plants for £1/7/6, or

One strong plant of each in three-quarter Standards (30 ins.) for £3/3/-.

Red Shadings	Pink Shadings	Yellow and Orange Shadings
Crimson Glory	Dame E. Helen	Contesa de Sastago
E. G. Hill	Elli Knab	Geheimrat Duisberg
Etoile de Hollande	Lorraine Lee	Golden Dawn
Matador	Mad. A. Chatenay	Mrs. Sam McGredy
Rouge Mallerin	Mrs. Geo. Geary	Queen Astrid
William Orr	Mrs. V. E. Lenon	Sallie Lewis
	Shot Silk	Signora Paricelli
	Warrawee	Talisman

White—White Ensign, Mad. Louis Lens.

We have many other Roses in stock, of which we grow only small lots. If we do not list the variety you want ask us about it, we may have it, or perhaps it has been discarded for something better.

Moss Roses

A selection of these old favourites. Beautiful buds with a delicious fragrance. Most suited for cool climates.

Price, 1/6 each.

- Anni Welter**.—Dark red, well mossed.
- Celina**.—Brilliant crimson, cupped, double.
- Old Pink**.—Pale rose, large. Fine in bud.
- White Bath**.—Paper white, large and full.

Standard Roses must be staked and tied when planted.

Polyantha Roses

Very Dwarf Miniature Varieties for Bordering and Massing.

These charming little Roses are of very dwarf and compact growth, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height. They are truly ever-blooming Roses, being scarcely ever without flowers. The individual blooms are small, but are produced with the greatest freedom in sprays or trusses.

These Roses require very little in the way of pruning. The cutting away of the old flower stalks and any dead or useless wood is all that is required.

The Polyanthas cover a very wide range of flower-forms, sizes, and shades of colour, providing ample opportunity for discriminating selection.

Price, 1/3 each ; 12/- per doz.
Except where otherwise priced.

- Borderer.**—Pink, shaded with copper and amber. Very dwarf. Suitable for borders.
- Cecil Brunner.**—Light pink with yellow base. Suitable for small hedges.
- Dainty.**—Light to deep rose, wide rounded petals in centre. Free-flowering.
- Dolly Varden.**—Same tintings as Dainty, but with narrow petals in centre. Good trusses.
- Donald Prior.**—Bright scarlet crimson, semi-double. An improved Karen Poulsen. 2/6 each.
- Ellen Poulsen.**—Bright rose pink, double. Growth strong. Perfumed. Recommended.
- Else Poulsen.**—Clear rose pink with darker buds. Free and continuous.
- Gloria de Midi.**—Of the same brilliant orange scarlet as Gloria Mundi, but not fading as that popular variety does. Flowers semi-double. Very attractive.
- Gloria Mundi.**—Brilliant orange scarlet on dwarf, compact, bushy plants. Good.
- Golden Salmon Superior.**—Clear golden salmon with white eye. Semi-double, and very free-flowering.
- Ideal.**—Small dark scarlet blooms, shaded black. Compact growth. Large truss.
- Karen Poulsen.**—Brilliant scarlet that does not turn blue. The flowers are single and slightly larger than Kirsten Poulsen. Very vigorous ; 2 feet.
- Kirsten Poulsen.**—Single, bright scarlet. Large trusses. Free and continuous. Recommended for low-growing hedge.
- Lady Reading.**—Bright rose-red flowers in large heads. Fair scent. Vigorous.
- Locarno.**—Rich orange scarlet with pale base. Very free-flowering. Medium.
- Orange Triumph.**—Full double blooms of orange scarlet. Of the same habit as Ellen Poulsen. 2/6 each.
- Paul Crampel.**—Very deep salmon red with smaller flower than Sparkler. Good.
- Perle d'Or.**—Pretty Nankeen yellow with orange. Tall growing. Free-flowering
- Poulsen's Yellow.**—Large semi-double blooms in clusters. Buttercup yellow. 2/6 each.
- Renoncule.**—Clear rose pink, shading paler at base. Large trusses. Attractive.
- Rosenelfe.**—The colour is pink like Mme A. Chatenay. The blooms are lasting on the plant and stand well when cut. They are borne in large clusters of 20 blooms in a truss.
- Sparkler.**—Deep rich red, double flowers in fine heads. Sturdy growth. Free.
- Tip Top.**—Coppery yellow and pink. Dwarf and free-flowering.
- Valerie.**—Sunflower yellow blooms in trusses. A new colour in Polyanthas. Glossy green foliage. 2/6 each.

- Rosa Lawrenciana.**—Of the same dwarf, compact habit as Rosa Roulettii but with dark red flowers. A gem for the rock garden. 2/6
- Rosa Roulettii.**—A charming subject for the rock garden, growing only 6 to 9 inches high and producing quantities of perfectly-formed double pink blooms 2/6

Orange Triumph is the best of the New Polyanthas.

Climbing, Rambler, and Pillar Roses

Price : 1/6 each ; 15/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise priced.

- American Pillar** (W. Ramb.).—Single deep pink in clusters. Glossy foliage.
- Black Boy** (H.T.).—Deep crimson, shaded black maroon. Particularly free and vigorous.
- Bonfire** (W. Ramb.).—Dazzling scarlet. Very vigorous with large clusters.
- Bushfire** (W. Ramb.).—Bright crimson with yellow base. One of the best.
- Chaplin's Pink Climber** (H. Wich.).—Striking pink in large trusses. Strong.
- Climbing Betty Uprichard** (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this most popular Rose. Will prove a valuable addition to this section.
- Cl. Cecil Brunner** (Poly.).—A vigorous growing form of this popular variety, producing its salmon-pink flowers in bunches.
- Cl. Chas. P. Kilham** (H.T.).—A welcome addition to the rank of climbing roses. 2/6 each.
- Cl. W. E. Chaffin** (H.T.).—Another welcome red climbing sport. 2/6 each.
- Cl. Chateau de Cl. Vougeot** (H.T.).—Glowing red, shaded scarlet black. Strong climber, seldom without flowers.
- Cl. Columbia** (H.T.).—Lovely bright pink, sweetly scented. Exquisite shape. Vigorous.
- Cl. Daily Mail Scented** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of Daily Mail Scented Rose. Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen.
- Cl. Dame E. Helen** (H.T.).—Rich glowing pink. A strong vigorous climber.
- Cl. Etoile de Hollande** (H.T.).—A welcome addition to the climbing sports. Bright dark red. Very fragrant.
- Cl. Frau Karl Druschki** (H.P.).—Magnificent snow-white blooms. Growth vigorous, but not of good climbing habit.
- Cl. Gen. McArthur** (H.T.).—Bright scarlet crimson, delightfully perfumed. Very vigorous.
- Cl. Golden Dawn** (H.T.).—Vigorous climbing sport. Sunflower yellow. 2/6 each.
- Cl. Golden Emblem** (Pern.).—Vigorous climbing sport, strong, healthy, with rich golden colouring.
- Cl. Golden Ophelia** (H.T.).—Golden yellow. Medium-sized flowers. Vigorous climber.
- Cl. Hadley** (H.T.).—Rich crimson, sweet fragrance. Good climbing habit. Recommended.
- Cl. Irish Fireflame** (H.T.).—Large single blooms of orange crimson. Fragrant. Vigorous climber. Attractive.
- Cl. Lord Charlemont** (H.T.).—Clear crimson, shapely flowers. Very vigorous.
- Cl. Lorraine Lee**.—A reliable climbing sport of this popular winter-blooming rose.
- Cl. Los Angeles** (H.T.).—Bright flaming salmon, shaded apricot. Attractive. Strong climber.
- Cl. Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Deep apricot yellow. Large blooms freely borne. Strong climber.
- Cl. Mme. A. Chatenay** (H.T.).—Pale salmon pink. Strong rampant grower with good foliage.
- Cl. Mme. Butterfly** (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded rose. Richly perfumed. Vigorous climber.
- Cl. Mme. E. Herriot** (Pern.).—Brilliant orange, red, and salmon. Strong climbing habit. Free-flowering.
- Cl. Mad. Louis Lens** (H.T.).—Perfectly-shaped buds of pure white. Strong climber. 2/6 each.
- Cl. Mabel Morse** (H.T.).—Brilliant yellow of exhibition form. Strong climber.
- Cl. Margaret D. Hamill** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport from this popular variety. 3/6 each.
- Cl. Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem** (H.T.).—A free-flowering climber. The flowers are dark orange and apricot on a golden-yellow ground. A striking combination. Growth vigorous, with deep bronze foliage.

Use Climbing Roses to hide fences.

CLIMBING, RAMBLER, AND PILLAR ROSES.

- Cl. Mrs. Henry Morse** (H.T.).—Rose vermilion blooms of perfect formation Vigorous climber. Recommended.
- Cl. Mrs. Henry Winnett** (H.T.).—Strong climbing sport of this popular red rose 2/6 each.
- Cl. Mrs. H. Stevens** (H.T.).—Clear white, shaded pale lemon. Vigorous climber Free-blooming.
- Cl. Ophelia** (H.T.).—Palest salmon pink. Moderate climber. Good pillar rose.
- Cl. Paul Crampel** (Poly.).—Strong climbing sport. Deep salmon red. 2/6 each.
- Cl. President Herbert Hoover** (H.T.).—A strong climber, producing its large semi-double blooms in profusion. Colour old gold, heavily flushed orange, reverse of petals claret red, flushed crimson and orange.
- Cl. Radiance** (H.T.).—Carmine-pink globular flowers. Very vigorous grower.
- Cl. Red Radiance** (H.T.).—Cerise red, large blooms. Vigorous climber.
- Cl. Rose Marie** (H.T.).—Clear rose pink. Sweet fragrance. Vigorous growth. Recommended.
- Cl. Shot Silk** (H.T.).—All the magnificent colourings of its parent in large blooms and vigorous climbing habit. Strongly recommended.
- Cl. Souv. de M. Boulet** (H.T.).—A vigorous climber with massive green foliage and rich cadmium yellow flowers. Very free-flowering.
- Cl. Sunburst** (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow with apricot centre. Free rampant grower.
- Cl. Talisman** (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the very popular dwarf variety. As in the dwarf form, scarlet, pink, copper, and gold are all to be found in the glorious shadings.
- Cl. Ville de Paris** (Pern.).—Vigorous climber. Golden yellow, freely produced on long stems. 2/6 each.
- Countess of Stradbroke** (H.T.).—Dark velvety crimson. Vivid, vigorous, and free-flowering.
- Dorothy Perkins** (W. Ramb.).—Double rose pink flowers in large clusters. Strong rambler.
- Editor Stewart** (H.T.).—Rich red with wavy petals. Strong grower and free bloomer. 2/6 each.
- Elegance** (H.T.).—Sparkling spectrum yellow. The colour deepens with age, and at all stages the bloom is magnificent. Strong climber. 3/6 each.
- Excelsa** (W. Ramb.).—Bright scarlet crimson. Very double. One of the finest ramblers.
- Hamburg** (Poly.).—A climbing Polyantha producing large trusses of fiery scarlet red flowers. Strong climbing habit, and ever blooming. Foliage dark green and shiny.
- Hiawatha** (W. Ramb.).—Brilliant carmine, with white eye. Large clusters. Very free.
- Jessie Clark**.—Clear deep pink. Large flowers in early Spring. Strong rampant grower.
- Kitty Kininmonth** (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose, large semi-double decorative Pillar Rose.
- Lady Gay** (W. Ramb.).—Small double deep rose in large trusses. Strong rambler.
- Lady Gowrie** (H.T.).—Large shapely blooms of maize yellow, freely produced on long stems. 2/6 each.
- Marechal Niel** (N.).—Deep golden yellow, double. Fragrant. Does not thrive everywhere.
- Miss Marion Manifold** (H.T.).—Crimson scarlet. A particularly vigorous free-blooming climber.
- Noella Nabonnand** (H.T.).—Large semi-double velvety crimson. Perfumed. Early. Strong.
- Nora Cunningham** (H.T.).—Large semi-double, pale pink. Fine pillar rose. Decorative.
- Paul's Scarlet** (H. Wich.).—Vivid scarlet crimson. Particularly free-flowering. Early. Moderate growth. Splendid pillar rose.
- Princess of Orange** (Poly.).—Strong climbing sport of Gloria Mundi. Orange scarlet.
- Souv. de Leonie Viennot** (T.).—Silvery rose, shaded carmine. Free-flowering rampant climber.
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New Roses are included in the general list.

Perennial and Herbaceous Plants

ACHILLEA.

filipendulina (Eupatorium).—A hardy spreading plant, producing quantities of large flat heads of golden-yellow flowers; 2 feet .. 1/6

ANEMONE Japonica—The Japanese Windflower.

Very useful perennials growing about 3 feet high, and thriving in half shade in any good garden soil.

Mignon.—Large semi-double, flowers pale pink; petals waved and wrinkled. Very pleasing 1/6

Treasure.—Clear pink, full double flowers. 1/6

Whirlwind.—Pure white semi-double flowers, with a whorl of green bracts round the base of the petals 1/6

ARMERIA—The Thrift.—See also Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 92.

gigantea.—A free-flowering giant Thrift, producing quantities of bright pink flowers on stems 18 inches long. 1/6

ASPHODELINE—The King's Spear.

lutea.—Ornamental tufts of glaucous foliage with terminal spikes of bright yellow flowers; 3 feet 1/6

Asters—

Perennial Asters or Michaelmas Daisies

These perennial Asters are amongst the most important groups of plants for the Herbaceous border. The fine range of most beautiful shades of colour we are able to offer, together with the simplicity of their cultivation, gives them an unrivalled place in the Autumn-flowering garden. Most of them are also invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes. They will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but should be divided every year into small clumps if the best results are desired.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Beechworth Challenger.—The finest red Michaelmas Daisy yet produced. Large open flowers. Very free flowering.

Beechworth Glow.—Deep purplish pink with yellow centre; a very free-flowering and bushy variety.

Blue Eyes.—Clear light blue, fine large flowers with small eyes; 2½ feet.

Blue Gown.—A very outstanding variety. Large, single flowers of clear blue. Sturdy branching habit, lasting well until late in the season; 4 feet.

Blue Jacket.—Rich, deep blue purple, semi-double, very neat compact habit. Most outstanding; 3 feet.

Chas. Wilson.—A delightful clear rosy cerise. Excellent branching habit. Very distinct; 3 feet.

Crimson Beauty.—Rich, full, rosy-red flowers with golden-brown disc. An excellent variety; 3 feet.

Empress of Colwall.—The nearest to a real double. Excellent habit. The large flowers are an exquisite shade of rosy lilac or heliotrope; 4 feet.

Ethel Ballard.—Of strong, upright habit. Flowers large, single, and produced in great abundance. Colour a most exquisite soft shell pink; 4 feet.

Jo'phine Wells.—A tall-growing variety of a clear bright pink. Very double and late flowering; 3 feet.

King George.—The largest and best of the Amellus type. Flowers of 3 inches in diameter of a rich bluish violet colour with bright yellow disc. Flowering early Summer; 1½ feet.

Mammoth.—The brightest variety that we have. Large semi-double flowers with particularly broad petals, and of a rich lavender blue. Very free flowering and of sturdy branching habit; 4 feet.

Mother of Pearl.—Immense flowers of a soft pale mauve, with silvery shadings. A very strong grower; 3½ feet.

Beechworth Glow is a glorious Aster.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

ASTERS—*continued.*

- Mount Everest.**—Pure white, of tall, pyramidal habit. Very free flowering ; 4 feet.
- Mrs. Geo. Monro.**—A perfect white ; flowers, 2 inches in diameter, are in great profusion and well displayed. Semi-double ; 4 feet.
- Owen Wells.**—Very large flowers of a perfect shape and of a delicate shade of lavender ; a most striking and handsome variety ; 3½ feet.
- Queen Mary.**—Rich silvery blue ; individual flowers very large, and are borne in loosely conical trusses ; 4 feet.
- Silver Spray.**—The finest of all the Cordifolius type ; the long arching sprays smothered with countless small silvery lilac flowers. Very dainty and graceful ; 4 feet.
- Spire.**—Large flowers of a most delightful shade of lavender blue. In habit a perfect pyramid, flowering from the ground to the apex ; 4 feet.
- Strawberries and Cream.**—Something quite new in Michaelmas Daisies, the colour being of a delicate clear pink, and cup-shaped ; 4 feet.
- Sunset Glow.**—Rich strong pink. Single flowers attractively and abundantly produced ; 4 feet.
- Taplow Spire.**—A very large-flowered self-coloured bright cerise variety ; of good habit and very free flowering ; 4 feet.

NEW DWARF ASTERS.

An entirely new race of dwarf-growing hybrid Asters. They are similar in every respect to the tall-growing type except in height. They are extremely dwarf and of very compact habit and give an amazing show in the Rock Garden or front of border just when colour is scarce. We know of no plant more free flowering or of more easy culture. **Price, 1/6 each ; 15/- per dozen.**

- Lady Henry Maddocks.**—Pale pink, very free flowering and attractive ; 6 inches.
- Marjorie.**—Single, bright rose-pink flowers, most freely produced ; 9 inches.
- Nancy.**—Very bushy habit ; covered in Autumn with pale silvery-lilac flowers ; 6 inches.
- Remembrance.**—Pale lilac with yellow centre. Very late flowering ; 12 inches.
- Snowsprite.**—A neat-growing, dwarf variety, with large semi-double pure white flowers ; 12 inches.
- Victor.**—The dwarfest of all. Clear pale lavender blue flowers ; 6 inches.

COLLECTION OF ASTERS.

Coloured Plate Collection of Asters, 15 varieties, as reproduced in natural colours opposite page 48.

**One strong plant of each for 17/6.
Three strong plants of each for 45/-.**

Astilbe—Spiraea, The Meadow-sweet.

Very hardy and showy moisture-loving plants that thrive if planted out in partial shade in rich soil that does not dry out during the Summer. They also make fine pot plants for the fernery or cool glasshouse.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| America. —Clear pink, free flowering | 1/6 |
| Bonn. —Rich carmine pink ; most attractive ; 2½ feet | 1/6 |
| Bremen. —Deep carmine pink | 1/6 |
| Emden. —Violet pink, very free flowering | 1/6 |
| Fanal. —Deep crimson red, feathery plumes with purplish foliage. The darkest of all ; 2½ feet | 1/6 |
| Germania. —Large snow-white sprays | 1/6 |
| Gloria. —Flowers pink, tinged violet, foliage dark bronze ; very attractive ; 2½ feet | 1/6 |
| Granat. —A most effective plant for the border or waterside planting. Flowers rich deep crimson ; 3 feet | 1/6 |
| Hyacinth. —Bright lilac pink, broad plumes | 1/6 |

The New Dwarf Asters are attractive in the Rock Garden.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

ASTILBE—continued.

- Juno.**—Clear purple rose 1/6
Venus.—Purple rose, very free flowering 1/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT ASTILBES for 8/-.

BAPTISIA.

- australis.**—A fine herbaceous plant growing about 3 feet high, with sea-green foliage and delicate lupin-like flowers of rich blue 1/6

BUPHTHALMUM.

- salicifolium.**—A dwarf perennial of free-flowering habit, with quantities of bright yellow daisy-like flowers. Very hardy; 1½ feet 1/6

CAMPANULA—The Harebell.

Beautiful Summer-flowering perennials in most cases with foliage clustered close to the ground, from which rise spikes of pendulous bell-shaped flowers. Thriving in any cool moist position.

- celtidifolia.**—Light mauve-blue flowers in large masses; 4 feet 1/6
glomerata superba.—Terminal heads of rich blue flowers; 1 foot 1/6
grandis.—A new species of similar habit to *C. persicifolia*, but of more sturdy habit, and with more expanded blooms, which are deep blue. Grand for cutting; 3 feet 1/6
persicifolia Kingfisher.—Large rich blue; 2 feet 1/6
persicifolia Telham Beauty.—Single china blue; 3 feet 1/6
pyramidalis.—Tall, pyramidal heads of bright blue flowers; 4 feet 1/6
 For Dwarf varieties, see Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 92.

CATANANCHE—Cupid's Dart.

- caerulea.**—A pretty plant that thrives in any sunny position, throwing up quantities of rich blue flowers in Summer 1/6

CERATOSTIGMA.

- plumbaginoides.**—A perennial of dwarf spreading habit, with masses of cobalt-blue flowers in Summer and Autumn; 6 inches 1/6

CHELONE—Turtle Head.

- barbata.**—A tall-growing perennial with upright spikes of salmon-pink pentstemon-like flowers; 4 feet 1/6

CLEMATIS.

- Davidiana.**—A distinct perennial, throwing up in Summer and Autumn spikes of 2 to 3 feet, bearing dense whorls of pale azure-blue hyacinth-like flowers which are deliciously perfumed. Needs well-drained and fairly rich soil 2/-

Cannas

Decorative plants of great beauty, quite hardy, nearly always in flower, magnificent foliage, like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation. Very ornamental plants apart from their surpassingly lovely flowers.

Price, 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.

DWARF VARIETIES, 2 to 3 feet.

- Carmania.**—Deep rosy pink with cream base, edged gold.
flavescens pallens.—Cream heavily spotted red.
Francis Bertie.—Deep carmine rose with dark veinings.
Grace Field.—Deep rose pink, shaded orange.
Hungaria.—La France pink with satiny sheen.
Mrs. J. W. B. Field.—Well-formed flowers of palest pink. Bronze foliage.
Pink Beauty.—Clear pink suffused with cream.
Queen Charlotte.—Bright red, heavily edged with gold.

MEDIUM VARIETIES, 3 to 4 feet.

- Carl Waurmann.**—Apricot with golden shadings.
City of Portland.—Rosy pink with deeper throat markings.
Demesne.—Bright rosy red with salmon shadings.
Elizabeth Hoss.—Yellow, densely spotted with crimson.

Clematis Davidiana is sweetly perfumed.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

CANNAS—*continued.*

- Eureka.—Well-formed flowers of pale cream.
 Henry Carber.—Bright rosy pink, bronze foliage.
 Ivor Evans.—Cherry red with yellow throat and gold edge.
 J. B. Vander Shoot.—Golden yellow spotted with crimson.
 Mrs. Alfred Connard.—Deep salmon pink, large green foliage.
 Ochroleuca.—Cream with primrose edge and tips.
 Oscar Dannecker.—Golden orange, bronze foliage.
 President.—Pure scarlet, very large and massive.
 Wintzer's Colossal.—Large clear bright scarlet. Bronze green foliage.
 Wm. Beary.—Very bright crimson.
 Woodrow Wilson.—Large deep carmine pink.

TALL VARIETIES, 5 to 6 feet.

- American Beauty.—Cerise crimson, deep green foliage.
 aurea-coccinea-maculata.—Bright yellow heavily spotted scarlet.
 Cuba.—Clear golden yellow, faintly spotted red.
 Dr. H. Dohrn.—Large bright crimson.
 Florence Vaughan.—Yellow heavily spotted with scarlet.
 Frau Gartenbaudie.—Yellow, throat splashed with red.
 Fred Benary.—Orange, bordered yellow, yellow throat.
 Gabriel Viand.—Clear bright orange with golden edge.
 King Humbert.—Orange scarlet streaked with crimson, foliage deep bronze.
 Lady Lawrence.—Clear bright orange, bronze foliage.
 Mary Miller.—Deep primrose yellow, flaked with pale carmine.
 M. Groebner.—Deep crimson, dark metallic-red foliage.
 Mrs. Geo. Strogheim.—Crimson, bronze foliage.
 Orange Bedder.—Golden orange with deep markings and gold throat.
 Richard Wallace.—Yellow splashed with red.
 rosea superba.—Pale pink flushed with salmon.
 The Gem.—Deep cream, spotted with pale carmine.
 Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange, very large flower, bronze foliage.
 Yellow King Humbert.—Rich yellow, spotted with orange red.

CHRYSANthemum—The Shasta Daisy.

- Esther Read.—The first double variety. Undoubtedly one of the finest introductions in border plants of recent years. An abundance of pure white full double flowers of 4 inches or more in diameter are produced over a long period, and especially in December, when such flowers are particularly valuable for cutting .. Per dozen, **18/-** .. **2/-**
 Maximum.—Pure white with golden centre. One of the most useful plants for the border or for cutting **1/6**

CONVALLARIA—The Lily of the Valley.

- majalis.—A favourite, deliciously fragrant perennial that requires a shaded position and good rich soil Per dozen, **2/6**

COREOPSIS.

- grandiflora.—Giant single yellow flowers Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**
 grandiflora Perry's Variety.—Large semi-double flowers, rich yellow. Very free flowering in Spring Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/3**

Delphiniums

These handsome stately plants produce long, bold flower spikes, ranging in colour from the palest sky blue to the darkest shades of indigo and violet. Some have a tinge of rose, pink, or purple, and the bee-like centre varying from pure white to brown and bronzy-black. Some of the varieties are remarkable for their large single flowers, others for their very double or large semi-double flowers. When grown in bold groups, whether in beds, herbaceous borders, or shrubberies, few plants are so striking, or produce a more brilliant effect during the Summer and early Autumn.

Delphiniums are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil well enriched with manure. Before planting, dig the ground deeply, adding plenty of well-decomposed manure. Copious watering in Summer when the weather is dry

Chrysanthemum Esther Read flowers at Christmas.



A SELECTION OF CHOICE BORDER PLANTS

- No. 1—*CAMPANULA PUSILLA* "MISS WILLMOTT"
(page 92)
No. 2—*SAXIFRAGA CORDIFOLIA* (page 97)
No. 3—*BUPHTHALMUM SALICIFOLIUM* (page 79)
No. 4—*LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA* (page 85)

- No. 5—*CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA* "KINGFISHER"
(page 79)
No. 6—*PYRETHRUM* "EILEEN MAY ROBINSON"
(page 89)
No. 7—*INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI* (page 82)

One strong root of each of these plants for 9/-



CHOICE FLOWERING AND BERRY SHRUBS

No. 1—ABELIA LONGITUBA (page 5)

No. 2—LEPTOSPERMUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM (page 35)

No. 3—KOLKOWITZIA AMABILIS (page 33)

No. 4—PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA (page 43)

No. 5—VIBURNUM BURKWOODII (page 54)

No. 6—COTONEASTER SEROTINA (page 16)

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

DELPHINIUMS—*continued.*

will secure finer flower spikes, and if, after the first flowering, the plants are cut down, fresh flowering spikes will be produced, thus lengthening the display. They are distinctly lime-loving plants, and frequent dressings of well slacked lime during the Winter and Spring will be found beneficial to the plants, as well as keeping in check slugs which play havoc with the tender shoots.

Mixed Hybrids	Per dozen, 9/- and 12/-
Violet and Purple Shades	Per dozen, 15/-
Mauve to Blue Shades	Per dozen, 15/-
White and Cream Shades	Per dozen, 15/-

DIELYTRA (Dicentra)—The Bleeding Heart or Lyre Flower.

Hardy Spring-flowering perennials with attractive foliage and graceful sprays of flowers. They require a cool sheltered position with plenty of moisture in Summer.

<i>eximia</i> .—Soft fern-like foliage and short racemes of rose flowers ..	1/6
<i>spectabilis</i> .—Bright rose heart-shaped flowers. Very effective ..	2/-

DORONICUM—Harpur Crew.

plantagineum excelsum.—A very showy dwarf perennial with quantities of large golden-yellow daisy-like flowers in early Spring. Fine for cutting; 2 feet 1/6

ECHINOPS—The Globe Thistle.

humilis.—Large ornamental spiny leaves with heads of bright rich blue globular flowers in Summer. Very fine for cutting; 3 feet 1/6

ERIGERON—The Star Wort.

Hardy perennials, producing quantities of aster-like flowers throughout Summer and Autumn. Very easy of cultivation.

<i>Amos Perry</i> .—Soft lilac blue, very large flowers	1/6
<i>Mrs. Gale</i> .—Dwarf, free-flowering, with masses of pale mauve flowers ..	1/6
<i>Quakeress</i> .—Very free flowering, rich rosy lilac	1/6

ERYNGIUM—The Sea Holly.

violetta.—An attractive plant with spiny thistle-like violet-blue flowers which, when cut, retain their colour for months; 2 feet 1/6

GYPSOPHILA.

Graceful plants for the border with carnation-like foliage and myriads of tiny flowers in light spreading panicles. They thrive in any sunny, well-drained position, and are lime lovers.

Bristol Fairy.—Double white, excellent for cutting. This variety is superior to all other double-flowered sorts; 3 feet 2/-

Oldhamiana.—A large-growing variety, producing erect panicles of pink-tinted flowers in Summer and Autumn; 2 feet 1/6

HELENIUM—The Sneezewort.

These are useful perennials, producing large heads of flowers during Summer and Autumn, very suitable for cutting. They like rich moist soil and a sunny, open position.

aurantiacum.—Golden-yellow flowers with darker centre. Very effective; 2½ feet 1/6

Chipperfield Orange.—A brilliant orange yellow, streaked with red; 4 feet 1/6

Moerheim Beauty.—Large flowers, rich crimson, borne in erect pyramidal heads; 3 feet 1/6

Riverton Beauty.—Rich lemon, yellow, with a large cone of purplish black; 4 feet 1/6

rubrum.—Loose heads of large flowers, crimson mahogany. A bold, handsome variety; 4 feet 1/6

Wyndley.—Very large bronze and yellow flowers. Early flowering; 2½ feet 1/6

HELIOPSIS—The Orange Sunflower.

incomparabilis.—Brilliant golden-orange zinnia-like flowers borne on stiff erect stems. An indispensable plant for the Herbaceous Border; 3 feet 2/-

We will be pleased to quote for garden construction.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

HELLEBORUS—Christmas Rose.

Hardy evergreen perennials with single rose-like flowers, produced freely from May to September. They delight in shady positions in any ordinary garden soil enriched with manure. Can be planted throughout the year. The flowers, when cut, last for three or four weeks in water, provided the ends are split.

Mixed colours only, ranging from white, pink, rose, to deep plum. 15/- per doz. ; 1/6 each.

HEMEROCALLIS—The Day Lily.

Highly decorative herbaceous plants that thrive in damp or moist situations ; large, open lily-shaped flowers and long pale green foliage. Flowering in Spring and Summer.

Aureole. —A most attractive shade of pale orange yellow ; 2½ feet ..	1/6
Gold Dust. —Clear soft yellow. Free flowering ; 2½ feet ..	1/6
Ochroleuca. —Large pale sulphur-yellow flowers, sweetly scented ; 3 feet.	1/6
Orangeman. —Deep rich orange ; 2 feet	1/6
Thunbergi. —Beautiful primrose-yellow flowers on tall branching stems ; 3 feet	1/6

HIBISCUS (Giant Mallows).

Hardy herbaceous perennial varieties, throwing up strong shoots 4 to 6 feet high in Spring. The flowers are large, often over 6 inches across, and are produced freely throughout Summer and Autumn. They are moisture-loving plants, and thrive in rich, deep soil. The foliage turns golden yellow before falling in late Autumn. Cut back to the ground level each Winter. Strong roots available from June to August.

moscheutos alba. —Pure white, with crimson eye	2/-
moscheutos carminea. —Deep carmine pink	2/-
moscheutos coccineus. —Large rich crimson	2/-

INCARVILLEA—Pride of China.

Delavayii. —Rose-coloured gloxinia-like flowers in umbels on stout stems 2 feet high. A tuberous-rooted plant with gracefully cut prostrate foliage. Needs a cool well-drained position	2/-
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Bearded Flag Iris

Hints on Culture

SITUATION.—Although Bearded Irises will thrive in partially shaded situations, they are really sun-loving plants, and we strongly recommend a full sunny aspect.

SOIL.—Bearded Irises are found in divers places, and in all kinds of soils, yet few plants respond more kindly to generous treatment, such as well-worked and deeply-trenched soil, and if lime is absent, the addition of a little is desirable, especially on heavy soils, and on light soils the addition of chalk is very beneficial.

MANURE.—Impoverished soils are benefited by an application of superphosphate when trenching, and if fertilisers are used, we find Bone Meal as good as any, or any reliable Fish manure. **Avoid using fresh stable manure.**

TIME TO PLANT.—Planting may be done any time from end of December to October. After many years' experience we have found that late planting does not materially deter the flowering, only prevents the plants attaining their normal height.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—It is essential to plant Irises quite shallow, just below the surface and very firm, and transplant every four or five years.

Roots are available for planting from December to October.

Alcazar. —Mauve and reddish purple ; 3½ feet	1/6
Amber Wave. —A luminous amber yellow self-suffused and shot with palest olive bronze. Falls, flushed with violet blue ; 3 feet	2/6
Ammon. —Sky blue overlaid mauve ; 4 feet	1/6
Arcturus. —Lemon yellow, veined deep purple ; 3 feet	1/6

Helleborus flowers in midwinter.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS—*continued.*

Argos. —Blue and bronze veined with brown and purple ; 2½ feet	1/6
Asia. —Silvery lavender and light violet. Late flowering ; 4 feet	1/6
Aurifero. —Pale rosy lavender veined gold ; 3½ feet	1/6
Bellatrix. —A most beautiful variety ; standards biscuit, beautifully marked ; falls a fine red shade ; 2½ feet	2/-
Bonita. —Medium-sized self yellow ; 4 feet	2/-
Bruno. —Bronze and rich velvety purple ; 2½ feet	2/-
Buto. —Large deep blue purple of very velvety texture	2/6
Chasseur. —The best dark yellow ; 2½ feet	2/-
Citronella. —Yellow, falls blotched with bronze ; 2½ feet	2/-
Clara Noyes. —A combination of pink and apricot tones, suggesting the blending of the Talisman Rose. Medium size blooms	2/6
Daffodil. —A strong, well-branched yellow of free-flowering habit. The colour is clear canary yellow, with violet-brown reticulations ; 3½ feet ..	2/6
Dalmatica. —One of the best clear blues ; 3½ feet	1/6
Dauntless. —A lovely glowing red self. A Dykes' medal winner	3/6
Dido. —Bright mauve overlaid bronze ; 2½ feet	1/6
Don Quixote. —Deep lavender overlaid yellow ; 3½ feet	2/-
Eden Philpotts. —Dark lavender blue ; 3 feet	1/6
Ethel Peckham. —Very large flowers of an extra fine red. One of the finest red Iris we have	5/-
Etoile du Martin. —Cream flushed with pale blue ; 2½ feet	2/-
Feronia. —Rose bronze lined with crimson ; 4 feet	1/6
Freida Mohr. —Lavender pink and rosy mauve ; 4 feet	2/-
Frivolite. —Standards old rose, suffused and shot with gold ; falls are violet rose, lightly pencilled red violet at the throat. The flowers are large and beautifully formed ; 3 feet	2/6
George Yeld. —Apricot yellow and wine red ; 3½ feet	2/-
Glowing Embers. —Highly-coloured flowers, standards bright violet, falls dahlia purple, shaded gold	2/-
Golden Glory. —A clear yellow self ; fine strong grower	2/-
Gold Top. —Tall and well branched. Standards rich old gold ; falls red violet edged old gold	2/-
G. P. Baker. —New, tall-growing, pale yellow variety with many large flowers on well-branched stalks	2/6
Hakador. —Pale rosy plum and white ; 3 feet	1/6
Helios. —A very choice tall yellow ; enormous flowers of perfect form and heavy substance. Falls pencilled lightly	2/6
Imperator. —Violet and reddish bronze ; 3 feet	1/6
Indian Chief. —A very beautiful variety. Standards pinkish red ; falls deep, rich velvety red. Tall and large ; 3½ feet	2/6
King Tut. —Standards deep red brown ; falls intense deep chestnut. The most brilliant brown Iris	2/-
Lady Chas. Allom. —Rich blue self ; 3½ feet	1/6
Le Corrége. —Very broad, rounded flower with smoky bronze standards and dark reddish-plum falls ; yellow beard, well branched and fragrant ; a most conspicuous flower	2/6
Lent A. Williamson. —Lavender violet and velvety purple ; 3 feet	2/-
Leone Trenance. —Medium size pale lavender ; 2 feet	1/6
Lord of June. —Large lavender blue and violet blue ; 3½ feet	1/6
Los Angeles. —Giant white, standards faintly edged pale blue. Strong grower, well branched. Very large flowers. Most outstanding	2/6
Madam Cheri. —Violet tinted pink and yellow ; 4 feet	1/6
Magnifica. —Light violet blue and reddish violet ; 4 feet	1/6
Marechal Ney. —A brilliant red Iris with a chestnut tone. The flowers are of fine form and good substance. Growth strong and vigorous ; 2½ feet.	3/6
Marquita. —One of the largest Iris we have seen. Of French introduction and very outstanding. Standards buttercup, falls magenta	10/-
Midgard. —A beautiful blend of yellow and pink, quite distinct, and giving a definite pink effect. The large blooms have ruffled edges ; 3 feet ..	2/-
Mirasol. —Yellow self, unmarred by veining. Large blooms on well-branched stems	2/-

Plant Irises in a sunny aspect.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

BEARDED FLAG IRIS—*continued.*

Moa. —Pure violet purple, enormous blooms ; 2½ feet	2/-
Moonbeam. —A clear pure sulphur yellow self with no markings ; the beard is of similar tone. A robust grower with stout stems, and very free flowering ; 2 feet	2/-
Morning Splendour. —Rich deep red-purple tones. A magnificent Iris, splendid in habit, form, and substance ; 3½ feet	2/-
Mrs. Chas. Pearson. —Rosy mauve blotched white ; 4 feet	1/6
Mrs. H. F. Bowles. —A most novel and delightful shade of soft brown, overlaid old gold, falls a brilliant brick red ; 3 feet	1/6
Mrs. Valerie West. —Broad, massive bronze standards, with falls of deep, velvety maroon purple. One of the best in its class	3/6
Mrs. Walter Brewster. —Lavender blue and violet ; 3 feet	1/6
Nene. —Very large blooms of a rich bronze ; one of the largest Irises yet produced	3/6
Numa Roumestan. —A very warm, rich, coppery red Iris with orange beard. Late flowering, good substance, fragrant	2/6
Orion. —Smoky violet and purple ; 2½ feet	1/6
Padre. —A fine, tall, well-branched Iris of vigorous growth. Remarkable for its long flowering period, rosy purple flushed blue	2/-
Purissima. —The loveliest white, absolutely pure. Tall, huge, and well branched. Perfect form ; 4 feet	2/-
Rayo-de-Sol. —A clear yellow self, without any markings. Large, and of good form. Very bright colour	2/-
Red Wing. —A red self, with undertone of brown. Broad petalled, large, tall, and fine in every way	2/-
Rhea. —A lovely tall Iris in tones of mauve, pink, and gold	2/6
Rialgar. —A most outstanding variety. The standards are clear buttercup yellow with heavily striped bronze falls ; 2 feet	2/-
Sacramento. —Very large flowers, the white ground edged and reticulated with red purple ; beard orange	2/6
San Francisco. —A truly lovely Iris. Both standards and falls distinctly edged blue lavender. Very large, and many blooms are open at once ; 4 feet	2/6
Sequoiah. —A tall rich red of fine form and branching habit. Large blooms with falls of heavy texture. An outstanding variety	2/-
Shasta. —Snow white, with a few faint amber reticulations. Of fine form and excellent substance. A magnificent white variety ; 3½ feet	1/6
Sir Galahad. —An improved Magnifica. The warm, crisp colour makes this variety most conspicuous	2/-
Souvenir de M. Gaudichau. —Large deep violet purple ; 3 feet	1/6
Titan. —Light violet blue, very large and massive ; 3 feet	1/6
Titus. —Large rosy mauve ; 3 feet	1/6
Vert Galant. —A beautiful flower in coppery red shading to garnet, with a yellow throat lined with brown. The oval flower has a smooth, fine finish. This is one of the best Irises in this lovely colouring	3/6
Vesper Gold. —A very dainty and attractive variety. The flowers are of medium size with honey-yellow standards, faintly suffused bronze. Falls yellow with brown reticulations ; 3 feet	2/-

COLLECTIONS OF BEARDED FLAG IRIS.

Twelve of the choicest and best sorts. Our selection for 24/-.

Twelve very good varieties. Our selection for 15/-, 18/-.

Twelve nice varieties for Garden Display. Our selection for 12/-.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (The Clematis-flowered Iris of Japan).

Flowers of exquisite beauty, the colours ranging from finest white, through various shades of violet blue, to the darkest purple. Some varieties are what may be called selfs, whilst others are beautifully veined, spotted, or blotched.

These Irises require very moist rich conditions, and are very useful for planting around the edges of lily ponds.

Price—18/- per dozen.

Paeonies prefer partial shade.

Kniphofia

Formerly known under the name of *Tritoma*, and grown in one colour only, these stately herbaceous plants have now attained a wide range of form and colouring, owing to the introduction of new species and the raising of hybrids.

They succeed in any garden soil in a sunny position with ample room for them to develop into clumps which, when established, throw up dozens of their majestic spikes, rising, as in dwarf varieties, from 2 to 3 feet up to 6 to 8 feet, or even more in some of the new hybrids. With the selection of varieties now available, they can be had in bloom at all seasons of the year, even in the dull months of Winter.

DWARF VARIETIES, 2 to 3 feet.

Baby Joy. —Free-flowering orange red ; 3 feet	1/6
Carlo. —Deep red with distinct yellow base, flowering January ; 3 feet ..	2/-
F. Crommelin. —Bright tango shaded orange ; 2½ feet	1/6
F. Pope. —Self deep red, flowering late December ; 3 feet	2/-
La Laurence. —Small heads of self red, very free flowering. Early December ; 2½ feet	2/-
Little Treasure. —Bright orange shaded with salmon ; 2 feet	1/6
L'Orange. —Erect heads of amber changing to sulphur. January ; 3 feet ..	2/-
Pinkton. —Deep cerise red, with a delightful pink tint at the base of petals. Very free flowering. Early January ; 3 feet	2/-
Saffro. —Sulphur yellow tipped red ; 2 feet	1/6
Salmonea. —Salmon, paling as the flowers open ; 3 feet	1/6

TALL VARIETIES, 4 to 6 feet.

Ambretta. —Large heads of amber on thin wiry stems. Very free flowering. Early January ; 4 feet	2/-
Beacon. —One of the most striking varieties with bright yellow flowers tipped with red. The heads of flower are 1 foot or more long, and do not fade early. Middle January ; 7 feet	2/-
Ensifolia. —Rich golden yellow, flowering in midwinter ; 6 feet	2/-
Ernest Mitchell. —Lovely self yellow, deepening to citron. Very free. December ; 4 feet	2/-
Hautrouge. —Self fiery orange, large heads of flowers. Early January ; 5 feet.	2/-
Millicent Charama. —Large heads of amber shading to yellow. December ; 4 feet	2/-
Novoct. —Early flowering, rich red and yellow. Distinct. November ; 5 feet.	2/-
Orange Plume. —Beautiful orange spikes turning yellow with age. Heads of flowers measuring 1 foot or more. A fine variety and very free flowering. Early January ; 5 feet	2/-
Rouge et Soufre. —Tall spikes of flowers red on top half and yellow on lower half, quite novel and attractive. November ; 4 feet	2/-
Stanley Collins. —Clear yellow tipped with bright red. December ; 4 feet.	2/-

COLLECTIONS OF KNIPHOFIAS.

Six strong roots of Dwarf varieties.	Our selection for 10/-.
Six strong roots of Tall varieties.	Our selection for 10/-.

LIATRIS—The Blazing Star.

spicata.—An attractive plant with stiff, erect stems of rich mauve flowers, which open from the top of the spike first ; 3 feet 1/6

LYCHNIS—The Jerusalem Cross.

chalconica.—Erect-growing plant with large heads of bright scarlet flowers produced through Summer and Autumn. Very hardy ; 3 feet 1/6

For Dwarf varieties, see Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 96.

Beechworth Glow is a glorious Aster.

Lilium—The True Lily

AVAILABLE APRIL TO AUGUST.

The conditions essential to success in growing Lilies may be generally summarised thus : A cool rooting medium in open porous soil, perfect drainage, and shade from hot sun.

- Auratum.**—The golden-rayed Lily of Japan. A magnificent Lily that thrives in the cool hill soils. Large richly-spotted blooms ; 4 feet. 3/6
- canadense.**—A slender Lily of 2 to 3 feet. Flowers in various shades of orange, yellow, and red 3/6
- croceum.**—The Orange Lily. A grand hardy Lily with pyramidal heads of deep orange yellow flowers in December 2/6
- Davidi.**—A tall-growing Lily with graceful foliage and orange-red spotted flowers in Summer 3/6
- Davmottiae.**—A hybrid between Davidi and Willmottiae, which is intermediate in its habit. Very hardy 2/6
- Duchartrei** (syn. Farreri).—The Marbled Martagon Lily. Glistening white flowers with purple spots. Extra fine 5/-
- elegans (Thunbergianum).**—A dwarf-growing, free-flowering variety with large cup-shaped orange-crimson flowers ; 2 feet 1/6
- Hansonii.**—A distinct Lily with golden-yellow reflexing flowers which are heavily spotted. Leaves in whorls 3/6
- Henryii.**—A hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers with reflexing petals soft orange yellow ; 5 to 6 feet 1/6
- Lankongense.**—Large, rose-coloured reflexed flowers profusely spotted a darker shade. A fine, distinct garden Lily ; 2 feet 2/6
- Nepalense.**—Large funnel-shaped flowers. Colour greenish yellow, stained at throat deep red purple ; 4 feet 3/6
- Pardalinum** (The Leopard Lily).—Bright orange scarlet freely spotted purple. An easily-grown Lily that requires plenty of moisture at the roots ; 4 feet per doz., 9/- 1/-
- Regale.**—The Regal Lily. The finest and most easily-grown of all Lilies. Strong, sturdy, leafy stems, bearing in late December large trumpet-shaped flowers of great substance. Waxy white, flushed yellow with golden anthers, reflex of petals banded ruby red. 9/- per doz. ; 1/-
- Sargale.**—A hybrid between Sargentae and Regale with the free-growing qualities of the Regale Lily, and with larger and more golden flowers. 2/6
- speciosum album.**—Large, handsome, spotless white flowers of firm texture ; 4 feet 1/6
- speciosum rubrum.**—Free-flowering variety of rich deep pink ; 4 feet. 1/6
- sulphureum.**—Large funnel-shaped flowers up to 12 inches long, white, tinted yellow inside and rose outside. A stately Lily that requires a moist protected situation ; 6 feet 2/6
- testaceum (excelsum).**—The beautiful Nankeen Lily. A choice Lily similar in growth to *L. candidum*, but with flowers of a nankeen yellow, delicately flushed palest pink, with orange-red anthers ; 4 feet 3/6
- tigrinum** (The Tiger Lily).—Bright orange-scarlet flowers, covered with brown spots ; 4 feet 9/- per doz. ; 1/-
- tigrinum flore pleno** (the double-flowered Tiger Lily).—9/- per doz. ; 1/-
- Wardii.**—A beautiful pink Martagon Lily from Tibet. The purplish-pink flowers are charmingly reflexed, showing the interior of the flower, which is evenly spotted with dark purple. Deliciously fragrant ; 4 feet 3/6
- Willmottiae unicolor.**—Rich orange red, self coloured. A broad-petalled flower of great substance 5/-
- NEPETA**—The Catmint.—See Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 96.
- NERINE**—Spider Lily.
- Bowdeni.**—A splendid hardy bulb which has proved immensely popular. Tall spikes of lovely fluted rosy-pink flowers in April and May. Nothing finer for cutting Per dozen, 12/- 1/6

No order is too small to be capably handled.

Paeonia—Herbaceous Paeony

The reasons for the popularity of the modern race of Herbaceous Paeonies are the ease with which they are grown, their hardiness, permanence in the garden when once established, the size and wide range of colour, and the fragrance of many of the varieties, and their usefulness either for cutting or landscape effects. They do very well in partial shade. Old flowers should be trimmed off. Plant from April to August.

Agida.—Purplish red	2/-
Albatre.—Ivory white, centre petals tinged lilac	2/-
Berlioz.—Bright currant red, centre tinted rose	2/-
Delachei.—Rich amaranth purple, with crimson reflex	2/-
Eculus superba.—Clear pink with silvery reverse	2/-
Felix Crousse.—Clear brilliant red	2/-
Lady Alexander Duff.—Soft rose pink	2/-
Madam Calot.—Flesh pink, centre pale rose	2/-
Madam E. Lemoine.—Glossy white overlaid with satiny pink	2/-
Marie Lemoine.—White with cream centre	2/-
Mons. Jules Elie.—Pure lilac rose	2/-
Sarah Bernhardt.—Mauve pink, very large	2/-

PAPAVER ORIENTALE—The Oriental Poppy.

These giant Poppies are most attractive in Spring and Summer, when they produce their huge flowers on erect stiff stems.

Ethel Swete.—Bright cerise-pink with black blotch	1/6
Mahony.—Darkest crimson, large well-formed flowers	1/6
Mrs. Stobart.—Beautiful rose cerise. An entirely new and unique shade.	1/6
Oriflamme.—Very brilliant orange salmon	1/6
Princess Ena.—A delicate blush salmon rose	1/6

PENTSTEMON.

heterophyllus.—A little gem, forming erect bushes covered with spikes of light blue flowers, always in flower; 18 inches	1/6
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Phlox decussata

These grand perennials deserve a prominent place in all hardy flower borders, or where breaks of brilliant colours are required during Summer and early Autumn. When cut, their large heads of bloom go a long way in floral decorations.

They succeed in almost any soil with manure, but are benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in Spring, and in hot weather by occasional soakings of water. An open situation suits them best.

The Perennial Phlox has been greatly improved during the last few years, the result being larger and bolder heads, with individual flowers twice and three times the size of those of the older kinds. The varieties offered below include the finest of the new introductions.

Price—15/- per doz.

Caroline Vandenberg.—Very large lavender blue, large truss, and flower.
Evangeline.—Light salmon pink; a very warm shade.
General Petain.—Deep rich wine colour.
Gustav Lind.—Dwarf salmon red. Very free.
Hauptmann.—Kohl blood red, shading to deep carmine.
H. B. May.—Very large truss and pips lovely satin pink.
Heliose.—Pure white, tall grower.
Homeland.—Brilliant dark orange red, large truss.
Jubilee.—Uniform rich salmon rose.
Karl Foerster.—Brilliant orange red with maroon eye.
Leo Schlageter.—Dazzling scarlet crimson, large truss.
Lord French.—Carmine red, large truss.
Margaret Gavin Jones.—Large pink flowers, with bright crimson eye.
Mev. V. Van Beuningen.—Salmon pink, large flowers.
New Bird.—Deep crimson lake. Large truss.

Paeonies prefer partial shade.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

PHLOX DECUSSATA—*continued.*

- Paul Hoffman.—Brilliant carmine cerise.
P. D. Williams.—Soft apple-blossom pink with darker centre.
Prof. Went.—Deep amaranth purple. Very rich.
R. A. Goldie.—Brilliant salmon orange with crimson eye.
Rijnstroom.—Rose pink, a very fine variety.
San Antonia.—Dark carmine purple, large truss.
Sir Wm. Lawrence.—Flame red with white eye.
Royal Purple.—Very deep rich purple blue.
Sweetheart.—Brilliant salmon red, crimson eye.
Tigress.—Brilliant orange scarlet, shaded rich salmon.

COLLECTION OF PHLOX.

Coloured Plate Collection of Phlox—13 varieties, as reproduced in
natural colour, opposite page 49.

One strong root of each for	15/-
Three strong roots of each for	40/-

PHYSOSTEGIA—The Dragon's Head.

- virginiana.**—A hardy perennial, producing in Summer and Autumn tall, erect spikes of mauve pink salvia-like flowers; 3 feet 1/-
Vivid.—A glorious Autumn-flowering plant eminently suitable as a rock or front of border plant. Brilliant rosy-crimson flowers on stout stems very freely produced. The plant is of excellent bushy habit; 1 foot 1/6

PLATYCODON—The Balloon Flower.

- Mariesii.**—A hardy perennial tuberous-rooted plant with large deep blue campanula-like flowers. The buds are inflated like a balloon. They thrive in any open situation; 12 inches 1/6

POLEMONIUM—Jacob's Ladder.

- Hardy perennial free-flowering bushy plants, with clover-like foliage and spikes of small pea-shaped flowers in Summer.
caeruleum.—Rich deep blue 1/6

POLIANTHES—The Tuberose.

Hardy bulbous plants, producing tall spikes of pure white, wax-like sweetly-scented flowers in Autumn. Valuable as cut flowers. They thrive in any open situation. Plant from May to September.

- Double.**—Tall, double-flowered variety Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
Single.—Single, tube-like flowers Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
The Pearl.—Large double, dwarf growing Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

POLYGONATUM—Solomon's Seal.

- multiflorum.**—A tuberous-rooted plant, producing in Spring tall spikes of gracefully arched leafy stems, with drooping white flowers; shade loving 1/6

POTERIUM.

- obtusum.**—Long, graceful spikes of bright rose-pink feathery flowers throughout Summer. Very effective soft green foliage; 4 feet .. 1/6

PRIMULA.

Hardy shade and moisture loving plants producing their tall spikes of attractive flowers in Spring.

- denticulata.**—Pale lilac, very dense globular heads of flower 1/6
japonica.—Bright carmine red with darker eye 1/6

Phlox subulata. A brilliant carpet in Summer.

Pyrethrum

Showy and useful perennials, with feathery foliage and large single semi-double or double flowers, produced on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They are amongst the most useful of all flowers for cutting, preferring a good, rich loamy soil in an open situation, with plenty of moisture in Summer. Plant from May to September.

Eileen May Robinson. —Single clear shell pink, with yellow centre. A most refined and pleasing flower. One of the finest of all for cutting.	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Lord Roseberry. —Double red	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Nanette Bentley. —Late pink, deep eye	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Queen Mary. —Double, pink shaded with salmon, a fine full flower of great beauty	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Russell Harris. —Large velvety crimson	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Shirley Gauld. —Dwarf salmon pink	Per dozen, 12/- ..	1/3
Valerie Ham. —Crimson red, very large flowers with long erect stems ..	Per dozen, 12/-	1/3

RICHARDIA—Arum Lily.

Hardy bulbous plants, with large attractive foliage and handsome flowers in Summer. They thrive in any open well-drained situation, increasing rapidly. Plant from May to September.

Elliotiana. —The Golden Calla. Pure rich deep golden yellow foliage, spotted with white	1/6
Rehmanni. —A dwarf, attractive hybrid with pink flowers, which turn bright red as they age	1/6

RUDBECKIA—The Cone Flower.

Hardy perennials growing 4 to 6 feet high, and producing sunflower-like flowers in Summer and Autumn. Very fine for cutting.

Autumn Glory. —Large single, golden-yellow, with cone-like centre; 6 feet	1/6
Golden Glow. —Large flowers, double deep golden yellow; 6 feet ..	1/6
purpurea (Echinacea).—Petals deep ruby, long and narrow, with large cone-like centre; 4 feet	1/6

SALVIA—Perennial Salvias.

Very showy border plants of branching habit, flowers in dense spikes throughout Summer and Autumn. Very effective, and thriving anywhere.

azurea. —Clear sky blue; 4 feet	1/6
Bethellii. —Bright rose pink tipped with white; 4 feet	1/6
leucantha (barbata).—Rich purple with silvery foliage. Flowering in Winter; 4 feet	1/6
patens. —Rich blue, very large flowers, requires slight protection; 3 feet.	1/6
pratense tenorii. —Long spikes of rich purple flowers, very free flowering; 3 feet	1/6

SATYRIUM—Ground Orchid.

carneum.—A hardy tuberous Orchid that will thrive in any open, well-drained soil. Large flat fleshy leaves which spread over the ground, from which rise tall spikes of bright pink flowers, opening in October. 2/6

SAXIFRAGA.—See Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 97.

SCABIOSA—The Pincushion Flower.

caucasica.—A delightful perennial producing pale blue slightly fringed flowers on 2-feet stems. Excellent for cutting 1/6

SCHIZOSTYLIS—The Kaffir Lily.

Dwarf evergreen spreading bulbous plants, producing erect spikes of flag-like blooms. Thriving in open, well-drained situations.

Mrs. Hegarty.—Clear salmon pink; 1½ feet 1/6

SEDUM—The Stonecrop.

spectabile Brilliant.—A tall-growing variety which produces its flat heads of ruby-red flowers in Autumn. When established, growing to 2 feet or more 1/6

SILPHIUM.

perfoliatum.—A tall vigorous plant with large foliage, and heads of yellow sunflower-like flowers in late Summer; 5 feet 1/6

Chrysanthemum Esther Read flowers at Christmas.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

SOLIDAGO—The Golden Rod.

Very hardy free-growing perennials, producing during Summer and Autumn dense heads of golden-yellow flowers.

flexuosa.—Golden-yellow feathery heads; 5 feet 1/6

SPIRAEA—The Dropwort.

filipendula plena.—The double Dropwort. Numerous branching spikes of feathery white flowers, fine fern-like foliage. A good plant for naturalising in damp positions; 2 feet 1/6

SPREKELIA formosissima—The Jacobæa Lily.

A hardy bulb, producing in Summer large cattleya-like rich dazzling scarlet flowers on stems 9 inches long. Thriving under the same conditions as *Lycoris* and *Nerines* Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

STATICE—The Sea Lavender.

latifolia.—Large oval foliage which lies flat on the ground. Flowers lavender blue, produced in large branching panicles. Very useful for cutting 1/6

STOKESIA—The Cornflower Aster.

cyanea.—Very hardy evergreen perennial, producing large blue aster-like flowers on 12-inch stems during the greater part of the year .. 1/6

THALICTRUM—The Meadow Rue.

diptercarpum.—Tall spikes of 4 feet, covered with masses of small mauve flowers. Very dainty and effective for cutting and arranging with other flowers. Thrives in good rich soil 1/6

TROLLIUS—The Globe Flower.

The Globe Flowers are amongst the earliest perennials to make a show in the Spring. They do best in well-enriched soil, in moist or damp positions

Ledebouri.—Bright orange, semi-double 1/6

Lemon Queen.—Clear lemon yellow, double; 2 feet 1/6

TULBAGHIA.

violacea.—An evergreen bulbous plant producing trusses of violet-mauve flowers throughout the greater part of the year. Very hardy; 2 feet. 1/6

TWEEDIA—syn. Oxypetalum.

caerulea.—A hardy perennial, with silvery-grey foliage and pretty star-shaped pale blue flowers, opening almost throughout the year, and followed by long pods. Thrives in sunny, well-drained situation. 1/6

VALLOTA purpurea—The Scarborough Lily

Hardy bulbs, producing in Autumn trusses of from six to ten upright amaryllis-like flowers on stems 12 to 18 inches high. Thriving in well-drained, open situations or in pots Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

VERONICA.—See Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 98.

VIOLET (*Viola odorata*).

Useful, popular, sweetly-perfumed bordering plants, with both double and single flowers.

Single Varieties. Price, 2/6 per dozen.

Admiral Avellan.—Reddish purple. Known as the Red Violet.

John Raddenbury.—Clear pale blue, with white eye.

Mrs. D. Lloyd George.—Deep rich violet-blue, with small rosette in centre, very richly perfumed; strong grower.

Princess Mary.—Giant flowers of a rich violet blue with a distinct cushion of extra petals in the centre.

Princess of Wales.—Deep violet, long stems and strong perfume.

Double Varieties. Price, 3/6 per dozen.

Count Brazza.—Pure white, very double.

King of the Doubles.—Very large rich blue and white; foliage large and vigorous, similar to that of the single varieties.

Lady H. Campbell.—Deep lavender blue, very vigorous and free flowering.

Marie Louise.—Rich deep blue.

Neapolitan.—Palest mauve, a free-flowering variety of great beauty.

Sea Lavender lasts for months, when cut.

Alpine and Rock Garden Plants

These plants cover a very wide range of forms from the tiny moss-like growth such as *Arenaria* to the spreading shrub-like habit of the *Cotoneasters* and other hard-wooded plants.

Each has its particular place and purpose in the furnishing of the Rock Garden, the object of which should be to provide something interesting and attractive at all seasons.

COLLECTIONS.

We shall be pleased to supply collections of rock plants, as follows:—

- 12 distinct plants, named, for 12/-.
- 25 distinct plants, named, for 22/-.
- 50 distinct plants, named, for 45/-.

ACAENA—New Zealand Burr.

Pretty trailing plants with fern-like foliage. Suitable for crazy-paving. Very hardy.

- adscendens*.—A tall variety with glaucous blue foliage; 6 inches .. 1/-
- Buchananii*.—A carpet of beautiful green foliage; 2 inches .. 1/-
- microphylla*.—Small bronze foliage, covered in Summer with spiny fruit; 1 inch .. 1/-
- Pritchardii*.—A lovely variety with silvery foliage; 2 inches .. 1/-

AETHIONEMA—The Burnt Candytuft.

Warley Rose.—A most attractive plant in form like a dwarf *Iberis*, forming compact plants of blue-grey foliage covered in Spring with dense masses of bright rose-coloured flowers; 4 inches .. 2/6

AJUGA—Bugle Flower.

- reptans atropurpurea*.—A very hardy and quick-growing spreader, with purple-bronze foliage and blue flowers; 6 inches .. 1/-
- reptans multicolor*.—One of the most outstanding plants for the Rock Garden, the rich bronze foliage is irregularly splashed with various shades of pink and orange. Very showy during the Summer and Autumn; 6 inches .. 1/-

ALYSSUM—Gold Dust.

saxatile.—Produces sheets of intense golden-yellow flowers in the Spring. Very suitable for a sunny position; 6 inches .. 1/-

ANCHUSA—Forget-me-not.

myosotidiflora.—A charming plant with large heart-shaped foliage. Flowers pale blue and produced in large mist-like panicles. Very effective, prefers partial shade; 18 inches .. 1/-

ANDROSACE—The Rock Jasmine.

lanuginosa.—One of the most beautiful plants for the Rock Garden, producing long trailing branches clothed with silvery-white leaves. The terminal umbels of lovely rose-coloured flowers are produced throughout the year .. 1/-

ANEMONE—Wind Flower.

pulsatilla.—The Pasque Flower. Exquisite purple-violet flowers with golden-yellow stamens borne on shaggy foliaged stems; 1 foot .. 1/6

APHYLLANTHES—Blue-flowered Rush.

monspeliensis.—Like a slender-growing tuft of rushes carrying heads of lovely sky-blue flowers .. 1/6

ARABIS—Rock Cress.

albida fl. pl.—A carpeting plant with double white flowers. Thrives in a hot, dry situation; 6 inches .. 1/-

ARENARIA—Sandwort.

Dwarf moss-like creepers which are excellent for covering any shady rocks.

- balearica*.—Delicate green foliage covered with tiny white flowers; 1 inch .. 1/-
- caespitosa* (*Spergula pilifera*).—Forms a carpet of bright green; 2 inches. 1/-
- caespitosa aurea* (*Spergula aurea*).—A golden form of the above .. 1/-
- purpureascens*.—Creeping green foliage and purplish flowers .. 1/-

Why not make an Alpine Garden?

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

ARISTEA.

cyanea.—A dwarf iris-like plant forming neat tufts which are covered in Spring with masses of rich glistening blue flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/6

ARMERIA—Thrift.

Very hardy dwarf plants, forming neat tufts of dark-green foliage close to the ground.

Isobel Burdett.—A very beautiful variety, producing its rich pink flowers almost throughout the year on stems 9 inches high .. 1/-

mauritana.—A compact variety with white flowers on 3-inch stems .. 1/-

Vindictive.—A very attractive variety with rich rose crimson flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/-

ASPERULA—The Woodruff.

odorata.—A dwarf plant with attractive foliage and masses of fairy-like white flowers .. 1/-

ASTER—Michaelmas Daisy.

This popular race is of very easy culture and flowers freely.

alpinus Farrerii. (Big Bear).—A distinct variety with deep violet flowers ; 12 inches .. 1/-

alpinus subcaeruleus.—Mauve flowers with a yellow eye ; 9 inches .. 1/-

AUBRETIA—Wall Cress.

Russell's Crimson.—An excellent plant, producing masses of purple-crimson flowers .. 1/-

Barker's Double.—Semi-double deep rosy red. The first double Aubretia to be offered ; 3 inches .. 2/6

BELLIUM—Daisy.

minutum.—A very small-foliaged plant with tiny pinkish-white flowers on 2-inch stems ; very hardy .. 1/-

CALOCEPHALUS—The Coast Garland Flower.

Brownii.—An attractive plant of dwarf shrubby habit, with bright silvery stems and yellow flowers. Thrives close to the sea .. 1/-

CALTHA—King's Cup.

palustris flore plena.—A marsh-loving plant with fleshy green foliage and double yellow flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/6

CAMPANULA—Harebell.

These beautiful spreading Summer-flowering perennials thrive in cool, moist positions.

carpatica.—Large rich blue cup-shaped flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/-

collina.—A splendid species with deep blue bells ; 9 inches .. 1/-

garganica hirsuta.—Bright blue star-shaped flowers with a white centre ; 4 inches .. 1/-

garganica W. H. Paine.—Violet blue star-shaped flowers with white centre ; 3 inches .. 1/-

glomerata superba.—Terminal heads of rich blue flowers ; 12 inches .. 1/-

istriacea.—Sky-blue stars and attractive cut foliage ; 3 inches .. 1/-

Laurii.—Large lavender-blue flowers on long wiry stems ; 12 inches .. 1/6

muralis.—A good trailing variety with countless deep blue bells ; 6 inches .. 1/-

Poscharskyana.—A new species from Serbia. Very strong growing with long sprays of wide open lavender-blue flowers in Spring and early Summer. This magnificent Campanula proved to be one of the finest plants on our rock garden last Spring. It stands the heat of Summer better than other sorts .. 1/6

pulla.—Drooping bells of deep purple ; 3 inches .. 1/-

pusilla Miranda.—Large, broad silvery-blue flowers. Most profuse ; 4 inches .. 1/-

pusilla Miss Willmott.—Dwarf masses of light blue bells. Very effective ; 4 inches .. 1/-

rotundifolia.—English Harebell. Dainty blue bells on thin wiry stems ; 9 inches .. 1/-

Campanula Poscharskyana flowers continuously.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

CERASTIUM—Snow in Summer.

tomentosum.—Soft silvery foliaged trailer with small white flowers.
Very suitable for hanging over rocks 1/-

CHEIRANTHUS—Alpine Wallflower.

linifolius.—A pretty trailing plant with attractive single mauve flowers.
Thrives anywhere; 6 inches 1/-

CHRYSANthemum.

Catananche.—A most interesting and attractive plant from the Atlas Mountains, forming dense tufts of cleft, white-haired leaves. Flowers on slender stems of 3 to 4 inches, are soft yellow to primrose with a conspicuous ring of colour around the central disc. Flowering in Spring and at odd times throughout the year 1/6

CISTUS—The Rock Rose.

algarvensis.—A dwarf spreading shrub, covered in Spring with bright yellow blooms with a deep chocolate eye; 18 inches 1/6

COREOPSIS.

rosea.—A small pink-flowered perennial variety, suitable for any open position; 9 inches 1/-

CORONILLA.

cappadocica.—A trailing prostrate plant with glaucous foliage and masses of rich golden pea-shaped flowers all Summer; 6 inches .. 1/6

COTONEASTER. Dwarf varieties, see Trees and Shrubs, page 16.

COTULA—Leptinella.

Hastii.—Rich dark-green prostrate creeper with small ferny leaves. Inconspicuous flowers; 2 inches 1/-

CRUCIANELLA—Cross Wort.

stylosa.—A trailer with masses of green foliage covered for months with round heads of pretty pink bugle flowers; 9 inches 1/-

CUPRESSUS—Dwarf Varieties. See Trees and Shrubs, page 18.

CYCLAMEN.

Hardy Garden Varieties.

These hardy wild Cyclamen species are ideal subjects for rock gardens and borders. When once planted they thrive for years without disturbance, and flower profusely.

africanum.—Blush lilac with purplish centre. Autumn flowering .. 1/6

europaeum.—Crimson, sweet scented, flowering in Autumn. Foliage silver marbled 1/6

neapolitanum.—Rose pink, Autumn flowering. Rich glossy ivy-like foliage marbled with silver 1/6

repandum.—Bright crimson, Spring flowering. Foliage marbled silver 1/6

DIANTHUS—Alpine Pinks.

A charming race, forming dense cushions of moss-like foliage, which is covered with dainty flowers on thin wiry stems in the Spring.

alpestris.—Little fringed flowers of soft pink; 6 inches 1/-

deltoides.—Dwarf prostrate grower with single bright pink flowers; 6 inches 1/-

graniticus.—Very dwarf and spreading. Flowers bright crimson .. 1/-

La Bourbrille.—Neat mat-like grey foliage and bright pink flowers in Summer; 3 inches 1/-

neglectus.—Bright pink, large flowers shaded buff underneath; 4 inches. 1/-

Spark.—A most conspicuous variety with green foliage and large single wide-open flowers, bright red with rich crimson-zoned eye; 6 inches. 1/6

squarrosus.—A splendid dwarf variety with deeply-fringed white flowers; 6 inches 1/-

DRABA—Whitlow Grass.

rigidus.—A charming little tufty Alpine, forming dense rosettes of green foliage, from which rise small golden-yellow flowers; 3 inches .. 1/-

Dianthus Spark is most brilliant.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

EDRAIANTHUS (*Wahlenbergia*).

candatus.—A dwarf campanula-like plant with rich violet flowers ;
6 inches 1/6

EPIMEDIUM—Barren Wort.

Very hardy plants with delicate foliage, which colours brilliantly in the Autumn ; should be grown in partial shade with plenty of moisture.

alpinum.—Sprays of bronze red and yellow flowers ; 6 inches 1/6

niveum.—Dainty flowers of pure white ; 6 inches 1/6

sulphureum.—Light yellow ; foliage colours in Autumn ; 9 inches .. 1/6

ERINUS.

alpinus.—Very dwarf plant with bright carmine flowers. Does best in a well-drained situation ; 3 inches 1/-

Gaiety.—Large single fringed flowers, 2 inches across, of a bright rosy pink ; very showy ; 6 inches 1/6

Blue Eye.—Semi-double rich pink with faint blue tinge at base of petals. Sweetly perfumed ; 9 inches 1/6

ERODIUM—Heron's Bill.

Dwarf geranium-like plants of a very ornamental and interesting character. They thrive best on dry banks or walls.

cheilanthesifolium.—Blush flowers with deeper veins, upper sepals darker. Finely-cut foliage ; 6 inches 1/6

corsicum.—Silvery-green fern-like foliage and large creamy-pink flowers in Summer ; 3 inches 1/6

ERYSIMUM—Perennial Wallflower.

pulchellum.—Small tufted plants with a profusion of yellow flowers ; 4 inches 1/-

FUCHSIA.

procumbens.—A trailer with round leaves and bronze-yellow flowers, followed by berries which turn red in the Winter 1/6

pumila.—Tom Thumb. Very dwarf shrubby variety of about 12 inches, covered with pendulous flowers 1/6

GENTIANA—The Gentan.

These lovely and hardy plants should have a place in every rock garden. They need a moist and shady position.

acaulis.—Big, almost stemless, trumpets, of richest blue ; 4 inches .. 1/6

Moorcroftiana.—Pale blue tubular flowers in terminal cymes. Very hardy ; 1 foot 1/6

GERANIUM—Crane's Bill.

The Alpina Geraniums are of very easy culture, and will thrive in any spot. They are all semi-trailers.

Rose Claire.—A sport from *Endressii* with large blue flowers veined with rosy salmon ; 9 inches 1/-

Russell Pritchard.—A pretty hybrid, producing masses of deep rose flowers ; 12 inches 1/-

sanguineum.—Large flowers of rich crimson purple ; 12 inches .. 1/-

GEUM—Avens.

Boristii.—A low-growing plant, producing a succession of large orange-scarlet flowers on 12-inch stems 1/-

montanum.—A very dwarf form, with large golden flowers, which are followed by fluffy seed heads ; 4 inches 1/6

GYPSOPHILA—The Chalk Plant.

repens rosea.—A dwarf, trailing plant with grey foliage, covered in Spring and Summer with attractive pale pink flowers 1/-

HELIANTHEMUM—The Sun Rose.

The Sun Roses are dwarf free-flowering trailers. They like the full sun, and do well in any garden soil.

Afflick.—Bright orange with deeper blotch in centre 1/-

alpestre.—A prostrate species with small yellow flowers. Forming very dwarf and compact bushes 1/-

Hardy Cyclamen thrive in full sun.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

HELIANthemum—*continued.*

- Apricot.**—Pale apricot, a most attractive and showy variety 1/-
- Attraction.**—Bright orange with dull crimson centre. Very showy and free flowering 1/-
- Ben Fhada.**—Rich golden yellow, shading to orange in centre; very showy 1/-
- Ben Hope.**—Bright carmine, shading to orange in centre, free flowering. 1/-
- Ben Lawers.**—Light orange with deeper centre 1/-
- Ben Nevis.**—Chrome yellow with crimson centre, dwarf and compact, with deep green foliage 1/-
- Ben Vane.**—Brilliant terra-cotta, shaded orange with darker centre .. 1/-
- Ben Venue.**—A glorious plant with vivid scarlet flowers 1/-
- Ben Vorlick.**—Bright terra-cotta shading to deep orange in centre. Very effective 1/-
- Chocolate Blotch.**—Bronzy yellow with dark centre. Very attractive. 1/-
- Somerville Copper.**—Dark green foliage and copper-orange flowers with a dark centre 1/-
- Sudbury Gem.**—Rich rosy pink, flowering continuously throughout the year 1/-
- Venustum plena.**—Rich crimson, full double flowers 1/-

HElXiNE.

- Soleirolia.**—A close rich green carpeter for covering rock crevices. Requires a fairly moist situation; 1 inch 1/-

HErNIARIA.

- glabra.**—A persistent soft green close carpet of foliage, valuable for crazy paving 1/-

HOlCUS.

- Bulbosa variegata.**—A bulbous-rooted green and white grass about 9 inches. Very hardy 1/-

HOUSTONIA—Bluets.

- caerulea.**—A fine plant for carpeting in any cool, shady spot. Pale blue star-shaped flowers; 3 inches 1/-

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

- Pretty trailing plants of dainty appearance, which do well in a dry, sunny spot.
- fragilis.**—Large yellow flowers and pretty glaucous foliage; 6 inches .. 1/-
- Moserianum tricolor.**—A delightful dwarf shrub of 2 feet, with foliage of green, cream, and pink. Yellow flowers 1/6
- rhodopeum.**—A prostrate grey tuft of oblong foliage. Very dwarf .. 1/-

IRIS.

- Campbelli.**—Rich purple with golden beard 1/6
- pumila atrocaerulea.**—Rich purple with a blue beard; 6 inches .. 1/-
- pumila Blue Beard.**—Very light blue with a rich blue beard; 6 inches. 1/-
- pumila Charmant.**—Pale silvery blue with dark purple markings; 6 inches 1/-
- pumila Orange Prince.**—Clear yellow with an orange beard; 6 inches. 1/-
- rubro-marginata.**—Deep, smoky-red flowers. Foliage ringed red at edges; 4 inches 1/6

JUNIPERUS—Juniper. Dwarf varieties. See Trees and Shrubs, page 33.

LIPPIA—Fog Fruit.

- nodiflora.**—A very dwarf creeping plant which bears minute spikes of pink verberna-like flowers. Requires a warm, dry spot 1/-

LITHOSPERMUM—Gromwell.

- prostratum.**—Beautiful carpeting plant forming a dense mass, covered with rich gentian-blue flowers; 6 inches 1/6

LOTUS.

- peliorhynchus.**—A dwarf, trailing plant with silvery foliage and masses of bright red pea-shaped flowers 1/6

Lithospermum—a carpet of blue in Spring.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

LYCHNIS—Catch Fly.

Very pretty dwarf tufts of prostrate foliage, from which rise spikes of dainty flowers.

viscaria splendens.—Upright spikes of bright rose flowers; 12 inches. 1/-

viscaria splendens plena.—Panicles of double bright rose-crimson flowers; 12 inches 1/-

LYSIMACHIA—Creeping Jenny.

nummularia.—An excellent plant for clothing the ground in either wet or dry position. Yellow flowers; 3 inches 1/-

MARGYRICARPUS—Pearl Berry.

setosus.—A low-growing hardy evergreen plant of 12 inches, small flowers followed by pearly white fruit 1/-

MAZUS.

rugosus.—Small creeping plant with rosy-lavender flowers spotted with white and brown; 2 inches 1/-

MENTHA—The Mint.

requienii.—A minute creeping herb, forming a green carpet with tiny mauve flowers. Foliage is perfumed peppermint 1/-

MUEHLENBECKIA—Australian Ivy.

axillaris.—A charming evergreen sub-shrub with dark green foliage, which forms a pretty carpet; 6 inches 1/6

NEPETA—Catmint.

Highly decorative dwarf plant, quickly forming a carpet of bluish-green foliage. Will thrive in the driest position.

mussini.—A profusion of lavender-blue flowers; 12 inches 1/-
Divisions for bordering. 3/6 per dozen.

NERTERA—The Coral Berry.

depressa.—Evergreen carpets studded with large coral berries. Does best in half shade 1/-

NIEREMBERGIA—The Cup Flower.

azurea.—A hardy dwarf shrub of 2 feet, flowering profusely from October till March. Rich blue cup-shaped flowers. Needs an open, sunny situation 1/6

hippomanica.—Cushions of elegant light green foliage, which are literally covered with glorious salver-shaped flowers of lavender with a clear yellow eye; 9 inches 1/6

rivularis.—A creeping variety with large cream cup-shaped flowers; 3 inches 1/-

PHLOX.

The Alpine Phlox are of prostrate habit, and form sheets of colour, either in the full sun or partial shade.

subulata G. F. Wilson.—Beautiful clear mauve blue flowers. 6 inches 1/-

subulata Moerheimi.—Clear carmine pink, compact habit; 4 inches .. 1/-

subulata rosea.—Bright rose-pink flowers. Mossy foliage; 4 inches .. 1/-

subulata Sampson.—Very large flowers of a deep rose pink, with dark eye 1/-

POLYGONUM.

vaccinifolium.—A grand plant for the Rock Garden. The wide trailing masses of pretty, glossy-green leaves disappear when Autumn comes under a profusion of lovely little rosy-pink spikes of bloom 1/6

POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil.

fragiformis.—Handsome silky velvet strawberry leaves with large golden flowers; 9 inches 1/6

PRUNELLA.

Handsome dwarf plants, forming tufts of dark-green foliage and attractive spikes of flowers. Requires a shady spot.

grandiflora.—Violet-coloured flowers all through Summer; 6 inches .. 1/-

PUNICA—The Pomegranate.

nana.—See Trees and Shrubs, page 45.

Dwarf Campanulas are a delight in Summer.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

ROSA.

Lawrenciana.—A dwarf Rose of the same habit as Roulettii but with dark red flowers 2/6

Roulettii.—An uncommon dwarf Rose, forming attractive little bushes seldom over 9 inches high, covered with double pink flowers .. 2/6

ROSMARINUS—The Rosemary.

prostratus.—A dwarf prostrate form of Rosemary which forms a carpet of bright foliage with pale blue flowers. Very effective on dry banks. 1/-

SANTOLINA—The Lavender Cotton. See Trees and Shrubs, page 49.

SAXIFRAGA—Rockfoil.

These are indispensable to the Rock Garden, and all except the mossy varieties should be grown in the full sun with good drainage.

alzoön.—Compact silvery leaves and pretty white flowers 1/6

Ceratophylla.—The Stag's Horn Saxifraga. Forms wide carpets of tiny stag's horns with sheets of large, pure white flowers on branching stems 1/-

cordifolia (Megasea).—Glossy leaves and large heads of pink flowers. Winter flowering; 12 inches 1/6

cotyledon.—Large green rosettes and huge arching flower plumes of white 1/6

geum.—Pretty hairy leaves. A good variety, pink flowers 1/-

Hostii.—Very flat leaves and white flowers 1/-

Polar Bear.—A mossy variety with pale green and silver variegated foliage. Pink flowers; 3 inches 1/6

primuloides.—Dainty little spikes of pink flowers; 9 inches 1/-

primuloides, Elliot's Variety.—Deeper pink flowers than the above; 6 inches 1/-

sanguineum superba.—A mossy variety with rich red flowers; 3 inches. 1/-

SCHIZOCENTRON.

procumbens.—A low creeping plant, forming a thick carpet. Large rosy-purple flowers. Very effective. Hardy 1/-

SCUTELLARIA—Skull Cap.

indica japonica.—A very easily-grown plant with greyish foliage and blue flowers; 6 inches 1/-

SEDUM—Stonecrop.

The Sedums are sun-loving plants of prostrate habit, and are very effective for crazy paving. They are grown mainly for their curious foliage.

acre.—Deep green foliage shaded yellow. Golden flowers; 2 inches .. 1/-

densifolium.—Very minute variety with bluish foliage and white flowers. 1/-

Ellacombianum.—Large deep green foliage, which colours well in Autumn. Flowers yellow 1/-

Sieboldii.—Small arching stems of pink flowers 1/-

spathulifolium.—Grey rosettes and bright yellow flowers; 3 inches .. 1/-

spurium roseum.—Long mats of glossy leaves and pinkish-white flowers. 1/-

SEMPERVIVUM—The Houseleek.

Attractive rosette-like succulent plants, which are most useful for planting in the cracks and crevices of a rock garden. They thrive in well-drained soil which contains lime. Many fine varieties 1/6

SILENE—The Catchfly.

Charming dwarf creeping plants which do well in a sunny position. Very free flowering.

acaulis.—Spreading mats of emerald green, on which sit tiny rose-pink flowers 1/-

Schafta.—Bright rose-coloured flowers 1/-

Saxifragas are most interesting plants.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

SISYRICNHIUM.

Iris-like foliage with a profusion of dainty star-shaped flowers on stems about 6 inches high.

bellum.—Blue flowers with a yellow centre 1/6

SOLDANELLA—The Moon Wort.

alpina.—A most interesting tiny Alpine for a cool aspect and gritty soil.

The fringed bell-shaped flowers are deep purple, produced in Spring ;

3 inches 2/6

STATICE—Sea Lavender.

Handsome evergreens with leathery foliage, producing trusses of graceful everlasting flowers.

incana.—Attractive pink flowers on 6-inch stems 1/6

minima.—A neat Alpine species which forms mounds of deep green

foliage smothered with deep lavender flowers 2/-

THYMUS—The Thyme.

Showy plants for carpeting sunny slopes and for planting in dry walks. They grow only a few inches high and flower all through the Summer.

citriodorus.—Silver Queen. Pale green and white foliage ; 9 inches .. 1/-

herba-barona.—The caraway-scented Thyme with lilac flowers .. 1/-

nitidus.—A mass of rosy-lilac flowers. Bright green foliage ; 6 inches. 1/-

serpyllum.—A dwarf spreading mass with tiny mauve flowers ; 3 inches. 1/-

serpyllum lanuginosus.—Soft, dense hairy mats of great beauty .. 1/-

TIARELLA—The Foam Flower.

cordifolia.—Excellent in a shady place. White spiraea-like flowers on

6-inch stems. Palmate foliage, which colours in Autumn 1/-

VERBENA.

chamaedryoides.—A lovely trailing plant with dazzling scarlet blooms.

A wonderful plant for a dry, sunny place ; 4 inches 1/-

VERONICA—The Speedwell.

Dwarf, shrubby, and trailing plants, which make a good show in any position.

Bidwilli.—Tiny bright leaves and dainty white flowers ; 4 inches .. 1/-

Hartiana.—Bright green foliage and very attractive mauve pink flowers in Spring. Of trailing habit ; 9 inches 1/-

incana.—Silvery foliage and spikes of blue flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/-

Lyallii.—A prostrate shrub, with attractive foliage and white flowers which are veined with pink ; 6 inches 1/-

prostrata.—Very dwarf, with rich dazzling blue flowers. One of the most conspicuous of all rock plants ; 3 inches 1/-

Royal Blue.—Masses of amethyst-blue flowers, deep green foliage ; 4 inches 1/-

spicata Erika.—Beautiful dark rosy-red flowers ; 1 foot .. 1/6

spicata, Wells' Variety.—Intense bright blue spikes ; very free flowering ; 1½ feet 1/-

Wendy.—Silvery foliage with spikes of bright blue flowers ; 1 foot .. 1/6

For Dwarf Shrubby varieties, see Trees and Shrubs, page 54.

CRAZY PAVING PLANTS

Twelve plants selected as most suitable for planting between stones in a crazy paving scheme.

The Collection of 12 for 12/-.

Acaena microphylla
Arenaria caespitosa
Cotula Hastii
Helxine soleirolii
Herniaria glabra
Lippia nodiflora

Mazus-rugosus
Mentha requienii
Nierembergia rivularis
Schizocentron procumbens
Sedum densifolium
Thymus serpyllum

Dwarf Campanulas are a delight in Summer.

Fruit Trees

Time to Plant.—Deciduous trees can be successfully planted from June to end of August, but in the drier parts early planting is advisable, whereas in cold wet situations the late planting gives best results.

Treatment of Trees on Arrival.—Unpack immediately and heel the roots in a trench and cover with fine soil. Before planting, trim the ends of roots. With Pears, cut off the tap roots, leaving only about four inches.

Planting.—In planting, avoid wet weather, and also dry winds. In digging hole do not make it too deep, 6 inches is sufficient, or just enough to admit the highest roots being just below the ground level. Make the centre of the hole slightly higher than the sides, to give the roots a downward tendency. Work fine soil around the roots, and firm it well.

Caution.—Do not apply artificial manure direct to the roots or it will burn. It can be safely applied when roots are covered with the first layer of soil.

Pruning.—Prune all freshly planted trees before they commence to shoot. The branches should be cut back to within 4 to 6 inches from the fork to an outside bud. The second season, thin out and leave only one-third or one-half the wood on main branches and follow same procedure annually, until nine main limbs are formed. Then you have your permanent tree.

ALMONDS

Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Brande's Jordan.—Heavy bearer, strong grower, tender shell.

Chellaston.—A semi-upright grower, very prolific, soft shell, highly recommended.

Early Jordan.—Early, paper shell.

Hatches' Nonpareil (Californian Papershell).—A good variety.

I.X.L.—One of the best ; nuts large and shell soft.

APPLES.

Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Alfriston.—Cooking. Large green and heavy bearer. Season, medium to late. Keeps well in cool store.

Cleopatra.—Dessert. Conical, with yellow skin, covered with small white dots. Flesh white, juicy, and of superior quality. A leading variety.

Cox's Orange Pippin.—Richly flavoured dessert. Round and flat, of greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with red stripes.

Delicious.—Dessert. Oblong, conical, with prominent crown and deep eye, yellow striped, and shaded rich red. Exquisite flavour and good keeper.

Five Crown.—Superior for cooking or dessert. Round, clear waxen yellow.

Granny Smith.—Dessert. Conical, bears well. Good for export or keeping.

Gravenstein.—Dessert. Round, yellow, striped, and splashed with red ; early.

Jonathan.—Dessert. Round to conical. Yellow, almost covered with rich dark red in sun. A prolific bearer. The best apple for market or export.

Pomme de Neige.—A favourite dessert. Round, deep red, flesh snow white, tender, juicy, and sweet.

Reinette du Canada.—Dessert. Round, green, small dots on skin. An old favourite. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, and rich flavour.

Rome Beauty.—Dessert. Round and flat, yellow, flushed and striped with red. Heavy bearer. Keeps well. Export variety.

Statesman (Chandler).—Dessert. Conical, yellow, striped and flushed red. Heavy bearer and good keeper.

Stewart's Seedling.—Cooker. Large, green and yellow, with red cheek. First-class culinary variety, and cool-stores well. Late.

Tasma (Democrat).—Dessert. Large dark red apple, heavy and early bearer. Of good quality, and keeps well. Late.

Williams' Favourite.—Cooking or dessert. Conical, skin dark red. A consistent bearer. Strong grower. Ripe in January.

Yates.—Dessert. Round and flat, skin yellow, splashed and shaded a handsome deep red. A heavy bearer and late keeper.

We are experienced packers of trees and shrubs for long distances.

FRUIT TREES.

APRICOTS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Alsace.**—Large, pale orange, rich and good. Medium season.
Blenheim.—A good early variety. Large deep yellow.
Early Moorpark.—Resembles Moorpark. Good bearer. Early.
Hemskirke.—Bright orange, rich and juicy. Medium season.
Mansfield Seedling.—Large. One of the best grown. Medium season.
Moorpark.—A well-known Apricot. Medium season.
Newcastle.—Rich golden yellow. A regular bearer. Early.
Trevatt.—Fruit large, heavy bearer. Medium.

CHERRIES.

Prices : Each, 2/- ; per dozen, 21/-.

- Bedford Prolific.**—Large black Cherry. Heavy bearer. Medium season.
Black Eagle.—Large, regular bearer. Medium season. Good.
Burgsdorf Seedling.—A first-class dark variety. Prolific bearer. Early.
Early Lyons.—Large, black Cherry. Heavy bearer. Early.
Kentish.—Small, red. Best variety for jam. Very prolific and early.
St. Margaret.—Large, black Cherry. First-class market variety. Late.

FIGS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Brown Ischia Brown Turkey San Domingo (Black) Large Black Genoa

LOQUATS.

Prices : Each, 2/- ; per dozen, 21/-.

Named varieties of Loquats are budded on Quince stocks; by this means they are made to bear fruit when quite young.

- Fernbank Prolific Enormity Herd's Mammoth

NECTARINES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Goldmine.**—Very large fruit, juicy and sugary. A most delicious flavour.
Hunt's Tawny.—Pale orange and deep red. One of the best.
Newboy.—Large handsome fruit of crimson colour. Flesh white, juicy, and sweet.

PEACHES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Alexander's Early.**—Highly coloured, fine quality, freestone. Early.
Briggs' Red May.—Highly coloured. Very early. Rich and juicy.
Early Crawford.—A good canning Peach. Freestone, rich yellow flesh. Highly coloured. Early.
Elberta.—Large, handsome, bears well. Good drying Peach. Medium.
Hale's Early.—Lightly coloured, hardy, and good. Just follows Briggs'.
High's Early Canada.—Highly coloured. First quality. Early.
Lady Palmerston.—Large, yellow flesh; a fine canning Peach. Late.
Late Crawford.—Large. Good for market or canning.
Phillip's Cling.—Fruit large, yellow flesh. An excellent canning Peach. Late.
Pullar's Cling.—Large, highly-coloured Peach. Heavy bearer. Ripe in March.
A favourite for canning purposes.
Royal George (Slipstone).—Large, magnificent quality, good bearer. One of the best mid-season varieties.
Sneed.—Medium size. Skin creamy-white. Ripe a week earlier than Briggs'.
Wiggins.—A large, good-coloured early freestone. Ripe about Christmas.

If you desire the best, we are able to supply it.

FRUIT TREES.

PEARS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Beurre Bosc.—Dessert. Large, long Pear. First-class quality.
Beurre-de-Capiaumont.—A first-class Pear. Very prolific. Medium.
Broom Park.—Dessert. Medium size. Late.
Keiffer's Hybrid.—Hardy, excellent quality, with a flavour of pineapple.
Packham's Triumph.—A first-class all-round Pear.
Williams' Bon Chretien.—Well-known variety. Dessert.
Winter Cole.—Good late dessert. A favourite on interstate markets.

PLUMS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Angelina Burdett.—Large, early, purple. Highly recommended.
Cherry Plum.—Early variety. Makes a very profitable hedge and breakwind when planted 6 feet apart.
Coe's Golden Drop.—A well-known and profitable Plum. Late.
Damson, Old English.—Best variety for jam. Medium.
Diamond, Black.—Large, profitable, and prolific.
Early Orleans.—Well-known early Plum.
Grand Duke.—Profitable variety. Large, purple.
Green Gage.—An old well-known variety.
Jefferson.—Large, yellow. Very sweet and good.
President.—Large oblong, purple. Flesh firm and sweet. Good keeping quality.
Prune d'Agen.—The standard Prune for drying.
Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum.—Large, well-known variety.

PLUMS JAPANESE.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

All these Plums are good bearers, and are noted for their small stones and early fruiting qualities. Fine subjects for training on fences or walls.
Burbank.—A vigorous grower, and an early prolific bearer.
Kelsey.—Greenish-yellow, covered with red on sunny side. A good drying Plum.
October Purple.—A large purple heart-shaped Plum. Very juicy.
Santa Rosa.—Large purplish crimson. The best blood Plum. Regular bearer.
Satsuma or Blood.—Tree is very hardy and vigorous. Fruit large and globular. Colour dark red. Very rich and juicy.
Wickson.—A beautiful crimson with a white bloom. A good variety.
Wright's Early.—The earliest variety. Very much like Burbank.

QUINCES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Champion.—A fine smooth-skin variety. A general favourite.
Meeche's Prolific.—Large, with smooth skin. Delicious, tender, and unsurpassed for cooking.
Pear-shaped.—Very large, and fine variety.
Portugal.—A very large late variety.
Smyrna.—Very large, ripening in April. Prolific.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Chestnut, Spanish	3/6
Guava, Purple (Psidium Cattleianum)	1/6
Mulberry, Black	3/6
Mulberry, White	2/-
Persimmon, several varieties	2/6
Pomegranate (Punica granatum)	1/6

Freight and packing are charged extra.

Citrus Fruits

Acclimatised Balled Plants, 7/6 each.

Our acclimatised Citrus are strong, healthy budded plants, which, when carefully balled, transplant without risk. Available from May to September.

As Citrus Trees have really no dormant period, they require a little more care and attention while young than most trees.

CUMQUATS—

Small mandarin-like fruit, very ornamental in the garden. Most useful for tub plants.

GRAPE FRUITS—

Marsh's Seedless.—Large, and almost seedless.

MANDARINS—

Emperor.—Large, regular bearer.

Thorny.—Small, solid, fine flavour.

ORANGES—

Late Valencia.—Fine round fruit, with smooth skin. Late ripening.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening. Splendid flavour.

Queen.—Large round, skin thin and deeply coloured.

St. Michael.—Medium size, deep colour, thin skin.

Washington Navel.—The finest and largest of all. Good cropper.

LEMONS—

Eureka.—In every respect like a Lisbon. Best tree, almost thornless.

Lisbon.—The well-known and best of all varieties.

Sweet Rind.—Large fruit of even size. Good Summer-bearing variety.

Villa Franco.—Strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns. Fruit oblong.

Berries, Currants, etc.

STRAWBERRIES.

Available from May to September.

Leura.—A great cropper, fruiting continuously from November to April.

.. Per 100, 7/6 ; per dozen .. 1/-

Melba.—Fruit large and of the best flavour, will bear good crops from November to May Per 100, 7/6 ; per dozen .. 1/-

Wilson's Pride.—Strong grower, fruit large and good colour, heavy cropper for a long season Per 100, 7/6 ; per dozen .. 1/-

CURRENTS.

Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-.

Assorted Varieties.—Red, white, and black fruited.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-.

Assorted Varieties.—Red, green, and yellow.

RASPBERRIES.

Per dozen, 2/6 ; per 100, 15/-.

LOGANBERRIES.

Red Fruited Per dozen, 9/- ; each, 1/-

PASSION VINES (in Pots).

Available at any season.

Black Passion Fruit (*Passiflora edulis*) Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

Banana Passion Fruit (*Tacsonia mollissima*) Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

We will advise you what, when, and where to plant.

BERRIES, CURRANTS, ETC.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Available May to September.

Early Giant. —Large stalks of good colour and fine flavour.	Per dozen, 9d.	1/-
Topp's Winter Improved. —An erect grower, producing fine crops throughout the year	Per dozen, 9d.	1/-
Wilson's Winter Ruby. —Stout, short stalks of bright scarlet colour. Good flavour	Per dozen, 9d.	1/-

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Available May to September.

Connover's Colossal.—Strong plants, 25 for 3/6 ; 50 for 6/- ; 100 for 10/-.

HERBS.

Strong Clumps, each, 6d. ; per dozen, 5/-.

Lavender	Mint	Savoury
Marjoram	Rue	Thyme (Common)
Chives	Sage	Thyme (Lemon)

PACKING



Packing and packing material used for the packing of plants for rail or boat will be charged at cost price. No charge will be made for the packing of plants that are despatched by post.

If requested, trees and shrubs grown in pots or containers will be removed and balled or packed in moss to reduce freight.

Our years of experience in the packing of plants for export enables us to almost guarantee safe arrival in any country. We export each year thousands of our plants to Ceylon, Africa, Europe, and other countries where choice plants are appreciated.

Freight or postage are charges that must be borne by the purchaser.

EMPTY CASES.

All cases and packing material are charged at wholesale cost price. We will take empties back and allow two-thirds of price charged, if sent back within a month, Carriage Paid, in good condition, with a note to advise despatch and enclosing Railway Receipt.

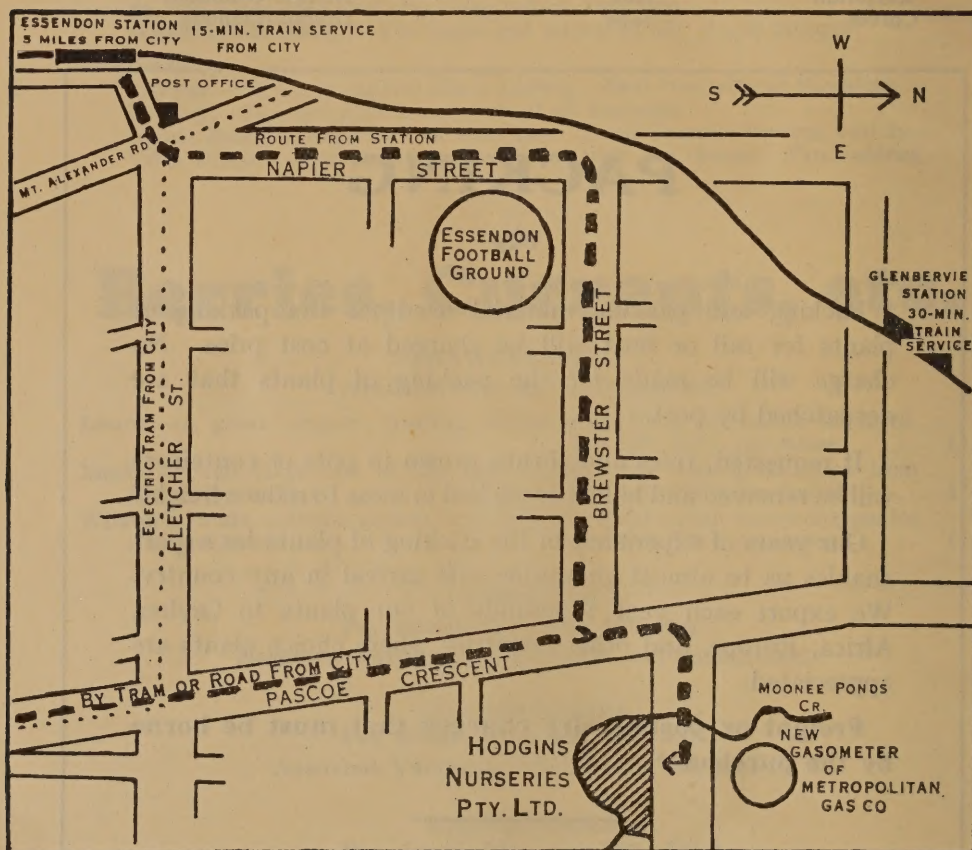
Topp's Winter Improved, all the year round.

Directions to

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD., ESSENDON

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD., Head Office, Plant Nursery, and Distributing Centre are situated in Moreland Road, opposite a prominent landmark, the gasometer of the Metropolitan Gas Co. From Essendon station take Brunswick bus to corner Brewster Street and Pascoe Crescent, and walk down Moreland Road (2 minutes). Alternatively, take the Essendon Tram in Elizabeth Street, City, alight at corner of Fletcher Street and Pascoe Crescent, walk straight ahead away from City to Moreland Road (5 minutes).

LOCALITY PLAN



*When you have finished with this
Handbook*

may we suggest that you do not destroy it or put it on one side. If it is given or lent to a friend interested in gardening, it will serve a dual purpose in providing useful information and at the same time intimate where the very best plants are to be obtained.

Novelty Plants

Described in the pages of this handbook are quite a number of plants which have not previously been offered. In case you have failed to locate these, we list herewith a few of the most outstanding.

Aethionema Warley Rose	page 91
Aster Beechworth Challenger	77
„ Beechworth Glow	77
Camellia Sasanqua Hiryu	12
Cedrus Deodara aurea	13
Chrysanthemum Catananche	93
„ Esther Read	80
Clematis Armandii	58
Clerodendron mycrooides	15
Dianthus Spark	93
Disanthus cercidifolius	21
Euonymus Yedoensis	25
Hibiscus Norman Scoble	30
Laurocerasus lusitanica variegata	34
„ Schipkaensis Reynvanii	34
Osmanthus Delavayi	39
„ Fortunei	39
Pentapterygium serpens	39
Populus Simonii obtusata	42
Prostanthera incisa rosea	43
Rosa Lawrenciana	74
Rose Orange Triumph	74
Toxicophlaea spectabilis variegata	53
Vitex trifoliata variegata	55

Trees and Shrubs grown in tins

WARNING

We wish to warn our customers against the practice of planting these advanced plants in the containers as received. The idea that the tin will soon decay is quite wrong. The fact is that the tin when buried in the soil and removed from contact with the atmosphere is to a certain extent preserved, and the roots of the plant are thus restricted.

We have inspected these tins after being planted for years, and found them quite solid and the roots of the plant unable to penetrate. This means the loss of valuable time as well as a sacrifice of good plants.

A few samples of acknowledgements received during 1939 season

- Blackheath, N.S.W.,
6/8/39.
- "The plants arrived in the usual good condition—the large elm tree carried perfectly."
-
- Proserpine, Nth. Queensland,
12/9/39.
- "I received the parcels of plants I ordered from you in splendid order, and I must thank you for dispatching same so quickly. I was very pleased with them. It was hard to credit they came from so far away, as they were as fresh as possible and are now growing splendidly."
-
- Millicent, Sth. Australia.
- "I must say how very pleased I was with the shrubs you sent, they arrived in good order. I shall certainly recommend your firm to my friends."
-
- Sassafras, Vic.,
9/10/39.
- "The plants opened in splendid condition, and after being planted out for about a fortnight are all looking healthy."
-
- Longwarry, Vic.,
- "I must congratulate you on the care taken in packing of above shrubs. They opened up in fine condition and appear to be very fine plants."
-
- Yallourn, Vic.,
2/11/39.
- "The plants have arrived quite safely and in excellent condition. Thank you."
-
- Jondaryan, Q'land.,
13/11/39.
- "I have to acknowledge receipt of my plants, which arrived safely and opened up in beautiful condition."
-
- Rushworth, Vic.,
27/9/38.
- "The plants arrived in excellent condition. Was very pleased in every way with them."
-
- Newport, Vic.,
9/10/38.
- "I take this opportunity of thanking you for your prompt and efficient service during the past few months and the excellent condition and quality of the various shrubs and trees I have received from you."
-
- Albany, W.A.,
12/1/39.
- "They arrived in excellent condition—there is no doubt your packers do their part well."
-
- Ashburton, Vic.,
11/4/39.
- "The plants are very satisfactory, and I must thank you for your prompt delivery."
-
- Warrenbayne, via Baddaginnie, Vic.,
9/8/39.
- "Trees arrived safely and in good order, and I thank you for prompt dispatch and good packing."
-
- Teesdale, Vic.,
9/9/39.
- "This to say the cypress trees you sent me arrived here safely. Thanking you for attention to my order."
-
- Huntly, Vic.
1/9/39.
- "I wish to compliment you on the high quality of your plants. They are far superior to any obtainable locally."
-
- Rosanna, Vic.,
14/4/39.
- "I have always been well satisfied with all plants received from you."
-
- Cohuna, Vic.,
- "The parcel of plants arrived safely and in good condition."
-
- Surrey Hills, Vic.
23/6/39.
- "The plants arrived in excellent condition, and I was particularly impressed with the strong healthy appearance of the plants."
-
- Tungamah, Vic.,
June, 1939.
- "The plants arrived in good order, and are very satisfactory."
-
- Leongatha, Vic.,
22/6/39.
- "Trees and shrubs arrived in perfect condition. I have never seen plants packed better."

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HIBISCUS AGNES GALT

For description, see page 30

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